

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,683

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 15-16, 1972

Established 1887

*Margrethe Is Queen*

## King Frederik IX Of Denmark Dead

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14 (UPI).—King Frederik IX, the easygoing and popular monarch who ruled Denmark for a quarter of a century, died tonight at the age of 72, the court announced.

The king, who suffered an acute heart attack, Jan. 3, will be succeeded by his 31-year-old daughter, Princess Margrethe. She will be Denmark's first reigning female sovereign.

News of the king's death was given in a brief announcement from the court at 10:24 p.m. It said:

"King Frederik IX died in the City Hospital here tonight."

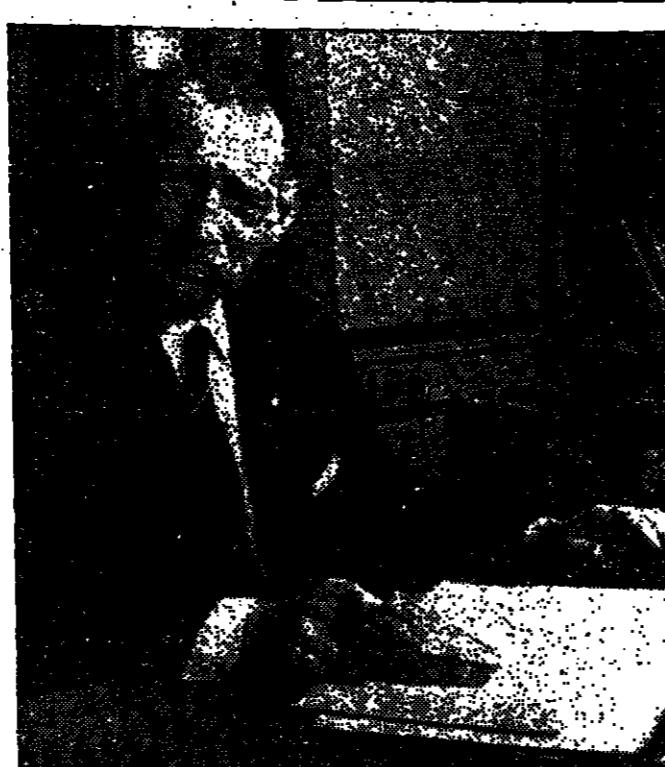
King Frederik was surrounded by his family as he

**Obituary—Page 5**

lay on his deathbed. He spent the last hours of his life in a coma after the blood circulation in his brain began to fail on Wednesday. He died at 7:30 p.m.

At his bedside were his Swedish-born wife, Queen Ingrid, 61, and the royal couple's three daughters and their husbands—the elder daughter Margrethe and Prince Henrik, Queen Anne-Marie of Greece and King Constantine, and King Constantine, and King Constantine.

Princess Benedikte and Prince Richard. The queen and her three daughters spent about an hour at the hospital this morning and returned again this afternoon to stay. Watchers kept a silent vigil outside the hospital throughout the frosty day. The funeral will be at the 12th-century cathedral at nearby Roskilde, traditional burial place of Danish monarchs. Princess Margrethe succeeds to the throne automatically.



King Frederik IX of Denmark

but before assuming full authority, she has to sign a solemn declaration pledging to adhere to the constitution.

The king was taken ill at the new year with influenza and a lung infection. On Jan. 3 he was rushed to Copenhagen City Hospital after suffering the heart attack.

He regained his strength at the end of last week but on Monday his doctors announced a relapse, and his condition deteriorated steadily.

The state funeral, customarily nine days after a monarch's death, is expected to bring several of Europe's crowned heads and many other dignitaries to Denmark.

Princess Margrethe will be proclaimed queen from the balcony of the Christiansborg Palace tomorrow.

Ritzau Bureau, the Danish news agency, said she would be titled Margrethe II, although her namesake who ruled Scandinavia in the 14th century was "Guardian of the Realm" and never crowned queen. In those days there was no female right of accession.

Mr. Scheuer, 51 years old, came to the Soviet Union as a member of a congressional study group for a two-week tour of educational institutions. He stayed on in a private capacity after the tour ended Wednesday.

## 'Improper Activities' Charged

# Russia Expels Congressman; U.S. Terms It a 'Grave Step'

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today ordered the expulsion of a U.S. congressman, Rep. James H. Scheuer, for having engaged in "improper activities." The United States termed the expulsion a "grave step" not helpful to relations.

The action, believed to be the first involving an elected U.S. official, followed the brief detention of Rep. Scheuer by the Moscow police two days ago while he was visiting a Jewish family that had been refused permission to emigrate to Israel.

In a telephone call from Leningrad, shortly after he had learned of the Soviet order, Rep. Scheuer, a New York City Democrat, said:

"I understand I am being expelled for encouraging Soviet citizens to emigrate. I did have social contacts with some who want to leave, but they had made up their minds long before I arrived."

In Washington, the State Department said it deplored the expulsion and added that it "would not be helpful to relations." A department spokesman, Charles W. Bray, declined to speculate on what action the United States might take in protest. The White House had no comment on the expulsion.

Mr. Scheuer, 51 years old, came to the Soviet Union as a member of a congressional study group for a two-week tour of educational institutions. He stayed on in a private capacity after the tour ended Wednesday.

No Embassy Speculation

The U.S. Embassy, in announcing the Soviet action, declined to speculate on its long-range effects. The expulsion comes when the Soviet Union and the United States have sought to improve relations in preparation for President Nixon's planned visit to Moscow next May.

An embassy spokesman said that Thompson R. Buchanan, the political counselor, had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry, where Georgi M. Korniyenko, chief of the United States section, had demanded that Mr. Scheuer leave the Soviet Union immediately. He plans to fly from Leningrad to Stockholm tomorrow.

Mr. Buchanan expressed regret that the Soviet authorities should have taken such a "grave step" and added that this would "not be helpful to relations" between the two countries. He then added:

"The political counselor pointed out that, insofar as the embassy is aware, Congressman Scheuer did nothing more than visit certain Jews here whose addresses had been given him in the United States. To the American

retary-general, Joseph Luns of the Netherlands, after 10:30 p.m., a little more than an hour before the deadline he had set for the withdrawal of all British forces from his small island state.

Mr. Mintoff arrived in Rome early this afternoon in a surprise trip in response to a last-minute mediation effort by NATO. He conferred for several hours with Lord Carrington and Mr. Luns to begin formal talks tomorrow morning.

When Mr. Mintoff left the Palazzo Chigi after the 15-minute parley tonight, newsmen asked him what his first impression was. "My first impression—we have started," he said.

The two conferred briefly with Premier Emilio Colombo and Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro. Then Mr. Mintoff joined the meeting and agreed with Lord Carrington and Mr. Luns to begin formal talks tomorrow morning.

When Mr. Mintoff left the Palazzo Chigi after the 15-minute parley tonight, newsmen asked him what his first impression was. "My first impression—we have started," he said.

The United States was not directly involved in the Rome talks on Malta, but was understood to have helped arrange them. Washington is known to be interested not so much in securing continued use of Malta's facilities by forces of Britain and the alliance as in denying the bases on the strategic island to the Soviet Mediterranean fleet.

A seven-day airlift by which

7,000 women and children of British servicemen's families were evacuated from Malta was completed yesterday. London had notified Mr. Mintoff earlier that the 3,500 men of the British military service on the island would also leave "with all reasonable speed," but that it did not feel bound by his deadline.

The British contention is that a \$2-million payment that Mr. Mintoff accepted last September covered use of the bases until the end of March. Last month, he suddenly asked for an additional \$2-million payment if British

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

ican Embassy's knowledge, there was no Soviet law prohibiting such visits."

According to the spokesman, Mr. Korniyenko held a sheaf of documents, indicating that they represented material harmful to the Soviet Union that had been

distributed by Rep. Scheuer. Mr. Buchanan was not given an opportunity to examine the papers, the embassy said.

There have been unconfirmed reports that Bibles and literature dealing with the position of Jews in the Soviet Union had been

brought to the Soviet Union by a member of the congressional study group. Rep. Scheuer, in response to newsmen's questions, has denied carrying such material.

The Soviet authorities are

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press

Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff as he arrived at Rome airport Friday.

## Entry in EEC Of Four Now Seen Certain

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Enlargement of the European Economic Community to 10 nations was all but assured today when Norway accepted conditions for joining up. Denmark completed entry negotiations, Britain became ready to tie up on Monday the remaining loose ends of an accord and Ireland formally accepted most of the EEC entry formula.

Britain and negotiators for the Six—as the EEC has been called because of the number of its members to date—today resolved, as expected, the issue that was the major remaining hurdle as of last night: the free movement of British laborers within the Common Market.

The Netherlands and West Germany had feared that too many British citizens from the Commonwealth would take advantage of the EEC's guarantee of the free movement of labor within the Market, and would flood those two countries.

The issue was resolved, informed sources said, by British agreement today that a special declaration be attached to its pact when the four candidates' entry treaties are signed Jan. 22.

A "Safeguard"

The British entry treaty, like those of Ireland, Denmark and Norway, will provide for the free movement within the Market of member nations' workers, but will include a "safeguard clause"—one that will permit special EEC action if too many British subjects move to the Continent to seek work. The Continentals' fear that Commonwealth citizens will be attracted to Europe by the high social-security benefits of the original Six.

The British-Market accord on what is called the "nationality" issue was reached at a meeting that was kept brief today because

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Gen. Elazar Warns of Future Retaliation Israelis Raid 5 Miles Into Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Israeli troops staged what a local newspaper here termed "the deepest-ever infantry strike" inside Lebanon last night in retaliation for guerrilla attacks against civilian border settlements.

An announcement said a raiding party blew up two buildings, used as guerrilla staging areas, in the village of Katra, five miles

north of the Israeli-Lebanese cease-fire line.

It was the second large-scale Israeli punitive raid against Lebanese-based guerrillas in three days, and Israel's chief of staff warned of more if guerrilla raids continued.

The announcement said the raiding force suffered no casualties in the action which came

in response to the "continuing attacks from Lebanese territory against Israeli civilian settlements."

The newspaper Ma'ariv said the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, met the raiders upon their return and commended them.

According to the newspaper, the raiders carried out all their objectives despite the rocky and hilly terrain and persistent rain and fog. It said the raiders blew up the targeted buildings along with their occupants, but no estimate of guerrilla losses was given.

Warning by Elazar

Later, Gen. Elazar warned Lebanon to curb the guerrilla attacks from its territory or face more punitive raids that would give it nothing but disaster.

The Israeli armed forces will keep after the guerrillas if they keep up their attacks along the Lebanese border," he said.

We shall decidedly not be satisfied with mere defense measures," Gen. Elazar said. "Just as in the past we have acted against attempts to do injury from across the border, we shall hit the terrorist bases, and pursue the terrorists on foot, by vehicle and with fire—wise with the aim of removing them from the border."

This terrorist activity around the villages and from bases located within them is liable to bring disaster upon the villages of south Lebanon, and it is our hope that the Lebanese authorities and their army will understand the seriousness of the matter and do their very best to prevent such a grave development."

The chief of staff said 4,000 Arab guerrillas are now based in southern Lebanon. In the past two months they have launched 25 attacks against Israeli border settlements, he said.

The terrorist organizations are supported by Libya, and have registered five or more cases per 100,000 inhabitants in

1971.

Mr. Fawzi will become joint vice-president with Hussein el-Shafei, they said. Mohammed Abdel Salam el-Zayyat, first secretary of the Socialist Union's Central Committee, may also join the cabinet, they added.

The Socialist Union is Egypt's only political party.

Three Vacancies

The reshuffle will also fill three ministerial portfolios now vacant—housing, maritime transport and supply—the sources said.

The semi-official Al Ahram

newspaper said President Anwar Sadat would submit the names of a reshuffled cabinet to a meeting Sunday of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union for review. The cabinet will be announced publicly some time after that meeting.

Later, Gen. Elazar warned Lebanon to curb the guerrilla attacks from its territory or face more punitive raids that would give it nothing but disaster.

The Israeli armed forces will keep after the guerrillas if they keep up their attacks along the Lebanese border," he said.

We shall decidedly not be satisfied with mere defense measures," Gen. Elazar said. "Just as in the past we have acted against attempts to do injury from across the border, we shall hit the terrorist bases, and pursue the terrorists on foot, by vehicle and with fire—wise with the aim of removing them from the border."

This terrorist activity around the villages and from bases located within them is liable to bring disaster upon the villages of south Lebanon, and it is our hope that the Lebanese authorities and their army will understand the seriousness of the matter and do their very best to prevent such a grave development."

The chief of staff said 4,000 Arab guerrillas are now based in southern Lebanon. In the past two months they have launched 25 attacks against Israeli border settlements, he said.

The terrorist organizations are supported by Libya, and have registered five or more cases per 100,000 inhabitants in

1971.

In the nuclear test ban treaty and the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the United States pledged

## World Almost Rid of Smallpox

GENEVA, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Smallpox has now been virtually eradicated everywhere except in Ethiopia and Sudan, the World Health Organization said today.

The political counselor pointed out that, insofar as the embassy is aware, Congressman Scheuer did nothing more than visit certain Jews here whose addresses had been given him in the United States. To the American

retary-general, Joseph Luns of the Netherlands, after 10:30 p.m., a little more than an hour before the deadline he had set for the withdrawal of all British forces from his small island state.

Mr. Mintoff arrived in Rome early this afternoon in a surprise trip in response to a last-minute mediation effort by NATO. He conferred for several hours with Lord Carrington and Mr. Luns to begin formal talks tomorrow morning.

When Mr. Mintoff left the Palazzo Chigi after the 15-minute parley tonight, newsmen asked him what his first impression was. "My first impression—we have started," he said.

The two conferred briefly with Premier Emilio Colombo and Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro. Then Mr. Mintoff joined the meeting and agreed with Lord Carrington and Mr. Luns to begin formal talks tomorrow morning.

When Mr. Mintoff left the Palazzo Chigi after the 15-minute parley tonight, newsmen asked him what his first impression was. "My first impression—we have started," he said.

The United States was not directly involved in the Rome talks on Malta, but was understood to have helped arrange them. Washington is known to be interested not so much in securing continued use of Malta's facilities by forces of Britain and the alliance as in denying the bases on the strategic island to the Soviet Mediterranean fleet.

A seven-day airlift by which

7,000 women and children of British servicemen's families were evacuated from Malta was completed yesterday. London had notified Mr. Mintoff earlier that the 3,500 men of the British military service on the island would also leave "with all reasonable speed," but that it did not feel bound by his deadline.

The British contention is that a \$2-million payment that Mr. Mintoff accepted last September covered use of the bases until the end of March. Last month, he suddenly asked for an additional \$2-million payment if British

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Col. Aldrin, a native of Montclair, N.J., refused to say what he will do after he retires, but described it as "a new and challenging field."

"What I'm considering doesn't involve NASA or industry in a space-oriented way," Col. Aldrin said.

Col. Aldrin said it has been 10 years since he was on active duty in the Air Force—as a fighter wing commander in West Germany—and that he discovered when he became commander at Edwards that things had changed.

"I am quite certain I'm the only person who has been commander of that school who is not a graduate of it," Col. Aldrin said.

"I discovered that, in considering further progression in the Air Force on a long term basis, those 10 years put me at a considerable disadvantage compared to my contemporaries, who had attended the service schools and held a variety of commands."

Meanwhile, Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, who helped put Col. Aldrin on the moon, today resigned as director of the Manned Spacecraft Center, in Houston. He was succeeded by his former deputy, Christopher C. Kraft Jr.

Mr. Gilruth, 58, director of the manned space flight program, since it began in 1961, was ap-

pointed to the newly created position of director of key personnel development for NASA.</p

## Military Imprisons Civilians

# Ghana Jailing Its Former Leaders

ACCRA, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Ghana's new military rulers today jailed leading members of the civilian regime they overthrew in a predawn coup yesterday.

Civilians were installed in the Usheri Fort Prison under

the eyes of a large crowd of Ghanians who gathered to watch them arrive to undergo what officials of the new regime called "protective custody."

Early arrivals at the prison included former Foreign Minister William Ofori-Atta, Defense Min-

ister Bukari Adams and Health Minister Simeon Dumo. Others sent to prison included high-ranking officials of the disbanded Progress party, of deposed Prime Minister Kofi Busia which won an overwhelming majority in the 1969 general elections.

The official Ghana News Agency reported that police throughout the country were rounding up "high functionaries" of the Progress party.

Mr. Busia, meanwhile, left Paris today aboard an airliner bound for Abidjan, capital of the neighboring Ivory Coast. He was in London for eye treatment when the military overthrew his government.

Ghana News Agency reported that civilians demonstrated in major cities in support of the coup. In Accra, white-dressed demonstrators paraded the streets waving placards supporting the overthrow of the Busia government.

One placard read, "We abhor false class society and aristocracy in Ghana."

The agency later reported that the "National Redemption Council" set up by the military after the coup had been expanded to include representatives of the air force, the navy and the police as well as the army.

Lt. Col. I. K. (Mike) Acheampong, leader of the coup and head of the council, told the nation over Ghana radio that the coup was staged because Mr. Busia failed to end the "malpractice" and economic bungling of the regime of President Kwame Nkrumah, overthrown by the military in 1966.

Ghana radio reported the capital back to normal with military guards maintained only on Mr. Busia's residence, commercial banks, the cable office and Kotoko International Airport.

Col. Acheampong promised to review the order under which many foreigners had been expelled from Ghana. He said genuine businessmen would be invited to come back.

He said the government would restore the Workers' Brigade and state farms broken up after the ouster of Mr. Nkrumah. After that coup, various military regiments ruled Ghana for three years before handing power back to a civilian government in 1969.

up, Sheikh Mujibur said. The plan will seek to maximize production while narrowing social and economic inequalities, he added.

While the "blueprint" is being formed, he said, relief and rehabilitation of 30 million refugees inside Bangladesh and in India are being handled on an emergency basis. "Mobilization of resources from home and abroad must immediately be undertaken," he said.

"We urgently need assistance from abroad to supplement our own resources for this purpose. I appeal to all states, to the freedom-loving people of the world and to international humanitarian organizations to come generously to our assistance in all spheres, including assistance in maintaining supply of commodities, which are urgently required."

Seeking to demonstrate that his government was coming to grips with handling the national security of the new nation, Sheikh Mujibur said that he was taking "immediate steps" to get the judicial system operating. While assuring the populace that persons who committed atrocities and collaborated with the Pakistani military forces would not go unpunished, he stressed that their cases would be handled with due process of law.

At the same time, Sheikh Mujibur appeared to be indicating to the world and to the members of his new government that he intended to keep Bangladeshi free of subordinate dependence upon India as well as the Soviet Union and other Communist bloc nations.

Within the 13-man cabinet, at least two ministers—Tajuddin Ahmed, who holds the finance, revenue and planning portfolios, and Abdus Samad, the foreign minister—stand considerably to the left of their fellow ministers.

According to reliable sources, Sheikh Mujibur will soon take the Finance Ministry assignment from Mr. Ahmed and give it to the current head of the Bangladesh mission in Washington, M.R. Siddiqi. The sheikh confirmed that he was planning to expand the cabinet.

**Town in Rhodesia Quiet But Tense After Violence**

SHABANI, Rhodesia, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Armed police tonight patrolled this remote mining town in Rhodesia's restive south, where an African died and nine were wounded by police gunfire in rioting on Wednesday night.

The town was quiet but tense as the police patrolled compounds at the local asbestos mine still littered with the debris of rioting.

The mine's administrative office, set ablaze by the rioters, was a smoldering ruin.

A strike of African workers, which sparked the violence, continued.

The agency said three vacancies

of its vice-presidents, Maks Bace and Milivoj Lukavina, and of a group responsible for representing Croatia in the federal parliament in Belgrade.

There have been 358 reports of criminal activity and 337 reports of magistrates' courts for minor offenses in connection with hostile and counter-revolutionary activity in Croatia.

Judges who have come under criticism in recent weeks—presumably for being weak in handling such cases—were being relieved of their duties in seven courts of Croatia including Zagreb and Split.

A number of members of parliamentary commissions were also removed today and new men appointed, Tanjug said.

Tanjug reported tonight that Vladimir Veselica, dean of the Zagreb Foreign Trade School, had offered his resignation because he said his name had been mentioned in connection with the crisis of nationalism in the republic.

Belgrade officials have been complaining that some Croats are pulling out of their jobs not because they must but chiefly to embarrass the new authorities who have displaced the previous more popular party leadership.

## Mintoff Flies to Rome for Last-Minute Talks

(Continued from Page 1)  
forces were to remain on the island after Dec. 31.

Mr. Mintoff indicated that he was ready to renegotiate the agreement that had permitted British and NATO forces to use facilities on Malta. The prime minister's last demand was for a \$43.2-million yearly rental Britain and its allies made a last offer of \$22 million yearly, which Mr. Mintoff rejected.

During the last few days, some members of the alliance parties, particularly the United States and Italy, made new efforts to search for a compromise. Italian defense experts appeared anxious to keep the Soviet Navy out of Malta, which is only 46 miles from Sicily and during World War II was the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" from which air attacks on this country were launched.

NATO sources said tonight that Lord Carrington had been empowered to offer Mr. Mintoff an increase of the rental, to be paid by Britain and its allies, to \$34 million annually.

The council on Tuesday approved arrangements for the African trip, but left details of the place, dates and agenda to a committee of the 15 members.

Diplomats said the Ethiopian capital was chosen because its facilities already existing there and that no later demands for additional payments would be considered.

According to the sources, the alliance would also insist that Mr. Mintoff must abandon his stated position that only British forces, and not those of other NATO countries, could use the Malta facilities if an agreement was reached. NATO would ex-



FLYING HOME—Caged birds carried by British soldiers in Valletta, Malta, Friday, to be loaded, along with nearly 300 other pets, aboard a chartered plane and flown back to England. Because their service owners could not afford to bring them home, they were all doomed to die until a special flight was arranged.

pect Malta's bases to be closed to the forces of the Warsaw Pact, it was explained.

Shortly after Mr. Mintoff returned to power last June he requested that units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet stay away from Malta while he was negotiating with the bases. Last autumn, the Southern Naval Command of NATO was transferred from Malta to Naples.

Mr. Mintoff's departure for

Rome in an Italian Air Force DC-8 plane stunned even close associates in his government.

On Dec. 30, he also surprised his entourage and the Maltese people when he flew to Tripoli in a Libyan military aircraft. On Mr. Mintoff's return to Valletta, there were reports that Libya had promised emergency loans to tide Malta over the financial difficulties that the British pullout would cause. A group of Arabic-speaking civilians who arrived in Malta in a Libyan transport plane were said to be technicians who would take over flight control on Malta Airport near Valletta upon the departure of British personnel.

The Villa Madama

On his arrival shortly before one p.m. today, Mr. Mintoff was driven to the Villa Madama, the Italian government's guest house on a hill on the northern outskirts of Rome.

Before and during a working luncheon, Mr. Colombo, Mr. Mintoff and government aides discussed Malta's problems with Mr. Mintoff, Malta's attorney general, Edgar Mizzi, who was in the prime minister's small party, said later that the talks with the Italian leaders had been "preliminary" to the meeting with Mr. Mintoff and Lord Carrington.

Although Rome provided a convenient setting for the talks on Malta, the role of the Italian government in them was marginal because the Colombo cabinet is greatly weakened domestically by a crisis of the center-left coalition on which it was based, and may have to resign in the next few days.

The tone of the talks had been "hard but friendly," but a number of thorny issues remained to be resolved, he added. He also said he was optimistic about getting help for U.S. exports from the West Europeans.

The United States has made it clear that concessions from the Six in trade are needed for congressional approval of the dollar devaluation against gold agreed in Washington last month.

## 20 More IRA Suspects Seized

### Car Bomb Injures Policeman

BELFAST, Jan. 14 (UPI)—As a police detective opened the door of his car today, a booby-trap exploded, mangling his leg.

Detective Constable Thomas MacManus, 27, was hospitalized in serious condition after the blast outside his apartment building in Craigavon, County Armagh, a police spokesman reported. He said that someone had attached the bomb to the underside of Mr. MacManus's auto overnight.

"This is unmistakably the work of the terrorists," he said, using a label that in Northern Ireland is a synonym for the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Security forces throughout the six counties today maintained their weekend dragnet, picking up 20 more suspected gunmen in raids lasting into early-morning hours.

The roundup brought total arrests to more than 100 persons in the drive to cripple the IRA in Ulster.

The militant Provisional wing of the IRA advocates violence as a means of unifying Ulster and the Irish Republic.

In a move to improve security, the Ulster government today announced that the region's part-time army, the Ulster Defense Regiment, was being enlarged to include a new battalion.

The extra unit will give the force greater flexibility to provide better protection

to the 14,000 tons of Australian and American coal trans-shipped at Rosslare.

Dockers were also giving their impression today that they would refuse to unload any ships bringing foreign coal to Rosslare during the nationwide coal strike which began last Sunday. By their union—the Transport and General Workers—not taken any official line out of fear that an Industrial Relations Act coming into force would be used against it.

In Cardiff, agents for the Alain Id. attempted unsuccessfully to persuade the unions to allow the 22,000 tons of coal aboard to be dumped on the dock so the ship could be freed for other work.

About half of Britain's coal goes to electric power stations and many of the miners' actions are aimed at preventing stockpiled coal or foreign coal—ships that on the Alain Id.—from reaching these power stations.

## Entry of Four New Members Into EEC Is Now Seen Certain

(Continued from Page 1)  
four-year instead of a three-year transition period to adapt the common farm policy to its processed goods like pigments, poultry and eggs.

It had been feared that special terms were given to Norway, the other candidate countries would want to reopen all of their negotiations.

But Denmark, which began bargaining on its entry terms months and two weeks ago, today became the first of the four candidates to complete entry negotiations.

Danish trade negotiator Jens Christensen made it plain that he would raise no protest against special fishing rights for Norway.

The Danish accord was reached after the EEC gave Denmark a special protocol that will let the Faroe Islands decide within three years whether to accept EEC membership permanently.

The islanders, who are largely self-governing but come under the Danish crown, also have objections to the Market's fishing rights setup.

Ireland today formally accepted what it had indicated yesterday on an off-the-record basis, that it would take a quota of 150,000 tons of beet sugar that will be paid for by Continental purchases at a full price, with lower payment for 50,000 tons more.

The remaining British-Market issues involve British payments to bolster its farmers' incomes, levies to be charged temporarily on farm products traded between new and old EEC members, aid to seed producers, prices for seed, and animal health. All are considered minor points.

Norway's entry agreement, considered the most difficult to negotiate, was reached last night when the candidates' governments softened its demands by making a proposal that reportedly came close to the EEC's "final negotiating position," enunciated earlier this week.

Norway, the No. 1 fishing nation in Europe, had earlier taken a hard line, insisting that the Market's rule of free access to each member's fishing waters would not apply to Norway without its specific agreement.

Earlier the six-nation EEC promised Norway a special protocol because fisheries are so important to her. Thirty-six thousand Norwegians depend entirely on partly on fisheries.

The Danish accord was reached after the EEC gave Denmark a special protocol that will let the Faroe Islands decide within three years whether to accept EEC membership permanently.

The islanders, who are largely self-governing but come under the Danish crown, also have objections to the Market's fishing rights setup.

Ireland today formally accepted what it had indicated yesterday on an off-the-record basis, that it

would take a quota of 150,000 tons of beet sugar that will be paid for by Continental purchases at a full price, with lower payment for 50,000 tons more.

The remaining British-Market issues involve British payments to bolster its farmers' incomes, levies to be charged temporarily on farm products traded between new and old EEC members, aid to seed producers, prices for seed, and animal health. All are considered minor points.

Norway's entry agreement, considered the most difficult to negotiate, was reached last night when the candidates' governments softened its demands by making a proposal that reportedly came close to the EEC's "final negotiating position," enunciated earlier this week.

Norway, the No. 1 fishing nation in Europe, had earlier taken a hard line, insisting that the Market's rule of free access to each member's fishing waters would not apply to Norway without its specific agreement.

The Danish accord was reached after the EEC gave Denmark a special protocol that will let the Faroe Islands decide within three years whether to accept EEC membership permanently.

The islanders, who are largely self-governing but come under the Danish crown, also have objections to the Market's fishing rights setup.

## WEATHER

	O	F	Rain
ALGARVE	14	31	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	4	28	Cloudy
ATHENS	4	28	Cloudy
BELFAST	14	28	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	28	Sunny
BERLIN	14	28	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	21	Overcast
BUDAPEST	-2	22	Sunny
CAIRO	14	28	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	28	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	12	25	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	7	25	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	28	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	24	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	34	Overcast
GENEVA	7	21	Overcast
ISTANBUL	14	27	Partly cloudy
LA PAZ	11	22	Rain
LISBON	5	24	Partly cloudy
LONDON	14	28	Cloudy
MADRID	4	28	Very cloudy
MILAN	12	28	Cloudy
MONTEVIDEO	-1	28	Cloudy
MOSCOW	9	24	Cloudy
MUNICH	1	24	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	28	Cloudy
NICE	7	28	Cloudy
OSLO	12	28	Cloudy
PARIS	5	24	Overcast
PRAGUE	12	24	Cloudy
RODEZ	12	24	Very cloudy
SOFIA	12	21	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	1	28	Cloudy
TEL			



**DEATH OF A SHIP**—A huge knife-like rock pinnacle juts up between the sections of the Gen. M. C. Meigs, a former trooper that broke in two last Sunday and was washed ashore south of Cape Flattery, Washington.

The U.S. Navy says that two areas of the beach have been affected with a spill of oil of about 500 gallons on each beach. The ship broke loose from a tug while it was being towed to San Francisco.

Associated Press

### Main Firepower Left Virtually Intact

## New Pullback Spares U.S. Air Might

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—President Nixon's decision to withdraw 70,000 more U.S. servicemen from South Vietnam will be carried out with hardly any cuts in the main element of U.S. firepower left in Southeast Asia—370 Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers and 45 B-52 heavy bombers.

The troop cuts announced yesterday cover American forces based in South Vietnam. But most of the U.S. air strength for attacks on Communists targets in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam is based at four airfields in Thailand and on Navy carriers off the Indochina coast.

High-level Defense Department officials say there are no current plans to cut any of these forces, barring some major "breakthrough" in settling the war by negotiations.

The only U.S. air-strength reductions expected will probably involve one of three squadrons of F-4 Phantoms still in South Vietnam.

#### Indefinite Role?

While U.S. air power throughout Southeast Asia has been cut back substantially from its peak of 1,200 attack planes in 1968, it appears to be approaching a level which will be maintained indefinitely.

Although Saigon's air force has

### 8 Cities in U.S. Get \$160 Million In Anti-Crime Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Eight cities will be granted \$160 million over the next 24 months in a new program designed to drastically reduce street crimes and burglaries, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew announced yesterday.

Called the High Impact Anti-Crime Program, the new federal-state-city plan is designed to reduce these highly visible crimes by 6 percent in two years and as much as 20 percent in five years in each of the cities, Mr. Agnew said.

Newark, Baltimore, Atlanta, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, St. Louis and Portland, Ore., will receive an average of \$20 million each. The grants will include \$5 million each before the end of this fiscal year, \$10 million next year and \$5 million during fiscal 1974.

The program was seen by some Justice Department officials as a vehicle to offset criticism by the Urban League and other groups that the department has not been earmarking enough money to fight urban crime.

### U.S. Farm Population Dropped Less in 1971

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The U.S. farm population declined by 300,000 last year to an estimated 4.4 million persons, according to a preliminary estimate by the Agriculture Department. The drop was only about half the one reported the previous year.

A spokesman said yesterday that the estimate means that the 1971 farm population was 4.4 percent of the nation's population. The department also estimated the number of farms in the country at 1.83 million, a decline of 35,000 from a year ago.

### Ala. Tornado Hits

**Trailer Camps; 4 Die** ENTERPRISE, Ala., Jan. 14 (UPI)—A tornado ripped through two trailer camps crowded with young soldiers and their families yesterday, killing at least four persons and injuring 35 others.

Scores of others were left homeless. Highway Patrol Capt. William Hornby said: "There's still a possibility of more bodies being found."

A total of 50 trailer homes was destroyed and at least 50 others heavily damaged at the trailer camps, about two miles west of Fort Rucker.

been built up in recent years to about 1,000 planes, it is only the bigger, faster U.S. jets that can carry the air war over the heavily defended Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and into North Vietnam.

And, although the effectiveness of U.S. bombing has been questioned by a number of critics of U.S. strategy, war planners believe that air power is the only "big stick" the United States has left to cover the final stages of President Nixon's Vietnamization program, to keep Hanoi off guard and to keep the price of any possible massed attack in South

Vietnam unacceptably high for the North Vietnamese.

On the ground, the President's latest troop withdrawal amounts to cutting back the remaining U.S. forces inside South Vietnam by about half between Feb. 1 and May 1. It also puts him within one more withdrawal announcement—expected in April—to bring the U.S. ground forces to the 25,000-35,000-man residual force he recently hinted at.

At the moment, the United States has about 150,000 troops of all services in South Vietnam. The ceiling for Feb. 1 is 135,000.

**'For Tens of Thousands of Years'**

## U.S. Plans 'Breeder' A-Plant As Long-Term Power Source

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The Atomic Energy Commission today announced a \$500-million government-industry project to build the first U.S. nuclear-power plant capable of producing more fissile fuel than it consumes.

It is expected to pave the way to meeting this country's rapidly rising energy needs far into the future.

Existing atomic-power plants extract only 1 percent of the energy latent in their uranium-fuel cores. But the new kind of plant called a breeder, will extract up to 70 percent.

U.S. uranium reserves would be exhausted in a few decades by present plants. But the breeder, by converting inert kinds of uranium into fissionable plutonium while at the same time producing electrical power, would extend uranium-energy resources "for tens of thousands of years," according to AEC Chairman James R. Schlesinger.

Mr. Schlesinger held a news conference to announce that arrangements are being made for construction of a demonstration breeder plant by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago at a site within the TVA system.

Scheduled to begin producing by 1980, the plant will pour 300,000 to 500,000 kilowatts of electrical power into the grid which serves many states in the TVA area.

By the later 1980s, Mr. Schlesinger said, the utility industry generally should be building breeder plants capable of producing massive quantities of electrical energy at lower cost than by any other means and with far less pollution of the environment.

The utilities industry, including the publicly-owned TVA, will pay between \$30 million and \$70 million toward the cost of the first demonstration breeder plant. The federal government will foot the bill for the rest.

### Hughes Firm Sues to Block Publication of Irving's Book

By Douglas

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT)—A suit seeking to halt the publication of the purported autobiography of Howard R. Hughes was filed in State Supreme Court in Manhattan yesterday on behalf of the billionaire industrialist.

Justice Samuel H. Gold, after reading the complaint, ordered those named in the complaint to appear in court Wednesday to argue why they should not be enjoined from publishing the Hughes material.

Named in the order were McGraw-Hill, Inc., which plans to publish a book on the alleged autobiographical material; Time, Inc., which has scheduled excerpts for Life magazine; the Dell Publishing Co., which has paperback rights to the material; and Clifford Irving, the 41-year-old novelist who says he personally obtained the material from Mr. Hughes.

In response to the suit, McGraw-Hill and Time, Inc. issued a joint statement saying that "we have not received any papers, but we have complete confidence that our legal position is unassailable."

Rosemont Enterprises, a Nevada corporation, was formed in 1965, presumably at Mr. Hughes's direction, to act as a repository for all the autobiographical material about the industrialist. The company says it owns worldwide rights to exploit commercially the name, life story, likeness or personality of Mr. Hughes.

The suit, which asks for a permanent injunction, was signed by Chester Davis, general counsel of the Hughes Tool Co. For the purposes of the suit, Mr. Davis identified himself as general counsel of Rosemont Enterprises, Inc., in whose name the suit was brought.

Rosemont Enterprises, a Nevada corporation, was formed in 1965, presumably at Mr. Hughes's direction, to act as a repository for all the autobiographical material about the industrialist. The company says it owns worldwide rights to exploit commercially the name, life story, likeness or personality of Mr. Hughes.

The filing set the stage for what may be a protracted legal battle over the authenticity of the autobiography and more.

Scores of others were left homeless. Highway Patrol Capt. William Hornby said: "There's still a possibility of more bodies being found."

Turk Heads UN Relief

ANKARA, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Faruk Berkol, 54, Turkey's ambassador in Brussels, has been appointed an assistant United Nations secretary-general with special responsibility for disaster relief. The filing was announced by the Foreign Ministry here today.

The proposed array would be Y-shaped with each arm 13 miles long and consisting of nine 82-foot, 200-ton antennas. All would be on rails so they could be moved from place to place and aimed at almost any part of the sky.

Only last-minute budget-paring, not so far ordered, could eliminate

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions of astronomy: Is there such an edge? How did the universe originate? What are the strange phenomena like quasars and black holes—mysterious sinks into which matter disappears—being found in growing numbers?"

"Just by accident," one astronomer said yesterday, "while we are systematically looking for new

radio-stars, I feel sure that one day we will wind up hearing a radio emission that represents some other civilization. This array has the highest possibility of doing this of any instrument."

"Building this," said another astronomer, "would be as great a step forward as we have ever made"—and move the United States ahead in a field in which it has been falling behind Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada."

Scientists have been seeking to build such an instrument for 10 years to probe the greatest questions

## Legacy of Nkrumah

From the day it took office in a heady restoration of democracy 28 months ago, the government of Ghana was shackled by a problem endemic to developing countries: huge foreign debts with crippling carrying charges. Prime Minister Busia had to cope with the legacy of Kwame Nkrumah, who led Ghana into independence in 1957 with \$400 million in foreign reserves and left it with a foreign debt of \$600 million at the time he was ousted in 1966.

This meant that Dr. Busia's team, eager to show that democratic rule could work more effectively than dictatorship for Ghana's nine million, had to curtail drastically its ambitious plans for social and economic development. It managed to reschedule debt payments only on stiff terms after bitter bargaining. This pro-West government found that Western lenders imposed harsher terms than the Soviet-bloc countries.

Hemmed in by this intractable financial problem, Dr. Busia made mistakes. He attacked his own courts, harassed the press, cracked down on student protests, expelled

thousands of foreign workers and traders, abolished an unruly Trade Union Congress and assumed too much of the administrative load himself.

But it was mostly the austerity measures required by the debt burden that generated unrest, particularly among middle-class Ghanaians and civil servants who were steeply taxed. Rising unemployment and living costs worsened the situation. So did a drastic drop in the price of cocoa, Ghana's main export. The government had to devalue its currency by 44 percent last month.

Ghana remained a free country, however, with an unbridled opposition and a functioning parliament. There was no excuse for the coup by middle-rank army officers while Dr. Busia was in London, and it will be tragic if Ghana has again fallen under dictatorship. But the affair could have one positive effect if it would prompt the richer countries to re-examine urgently the question of debt-servicing for struggling new nations, especially those trying to stay on the democratic path.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Bangladesh

The tumultuous homecoming accorded Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in Bangladesh leaves no doubt that he has a powerful grip on the hearts of his countrymen. Having achieved its goal of creating a nation, his Awami League doubtless will start cracking along ideological lines. And the guerrillas who did the fighting are bound to jostle the politicians like Sheikh Mujibur who sat out the war in exile or jail. But the sheikh, now prime minister, has formidable resources. He is not only the duly elected leader but the single figure of towering popular stature. His declaration that "all links with Pakistan are snapped for good," made upon arrival in Dacca, could have been made by no other Bengali politician. He enjoys the confidence of India, the foreign country whose policy is most crucial to Bangladesh. Indeed, his presence will surely hasten the hour when Indian occupying forces will withdraw. Their withdrawal, in turn, will elicit diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh sooner or later from the many governments, including our own, reluctant to consider it while Bangladesh remains occupied by foreign troops.

Already the conventional wisdom, outside the White House as well as inside, holds that Bangladesh is fated to be an international "basket case." The judgment may be premature. The considerable damage to the country's transport and communications is hardly beyond the competence of India's good army engineer corps to repair. The reuniting of Bangladesh with its natural economic partner, Indian West Bengal, should ease the economic break with Paki-

stan. Emergency requirements are high but the war did not destroy the land: Self-sufficiency in food grains is on the horizon. To put together an effective administrative corps—many of its former members were West Pakistanis who fled or Hindu refugees who may linger in India—will be difficult. Bangladesh is terribly poor and overpopulated; it was before the crisis. But we all might do well to recall how Nigeria, after its civil war, defied similar widespread expectations of disaster. Nations, like individuals, can draw on their adrenalin and perform prodigious tasks.

Wisely, the Nixon administration continued humanitarian aid to Pakistani refugees during the crisis. American ire was directed at India, not Bangladesh. It was largely due to American pressure that the United Nations relief presence in Dacca stayed put. The various nations concerned with development in the subcontinent—in the whole subcontinent, we might add, including both Pakistan and India—can now resume work. The World Bank is quietly helping put together a framework that will enable an aid-Bangladesh consortium to be formed once its likely members, the United States among them, get around to recognizing the new state. The Soviet Union has taken some trade/aid steps already. We would like to believe that when Henry Kissinger said (in one of the Anderson papers) that Bangladesh would not necessarily be "our basket case," he meant there would be an international approach to its relief, rehabilitation and development.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Stockholm Conference in Danger

A cloud already bigger than a man's hand threatens to compromise seriously the work of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment scheduled for Stockholm next June.

A resolution passed by the General Assembly in December limited attendance at the conference to members of the United Nations or its specialized agencies—a provision that would exclude East German but not West German representation. In consequence, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have indicated that they will reconsider further participation.

The delicate question whether the conference was to be universal had long hovered over the preparatory committee, on which both Eastern and Western nations have worked enthusiastically. What makes it an especially thorny issue now is that negotiations between East Germany and West Germany are still in flux. Admission of the former to the Stockholm gathering might well weaken the bargaining position of the latter.

The Russians and Czechs insist on equal treatment, so far as the conference is concerned, for the two Germanys. Such equality would require a special session of the General Assembly and an abrupt reversal. Yet the Soviet bloc had indicated an unwillingness to settle for an observer's role for the

East Germans or for any other lesser status. Surely statesmen can find a way out of a deadlock of limited proportions in order to satisfy an unlimited need. The Baltic Sea cannot be salvaged without the cooperation of both East and West Germany. Ocean life cannot be saved for the Russians without the active aid of the British, the Americans, the Japanese. It should not be impossible either to work out a special status for non-member states at the conference or, at the very least, to arrange their representation through member powers.

Ironically, hope that the Russians may abandon the conference after all lies in Thursday's dramatic decision by the People's Republic of China to attend. Whether or not this first major step by China within the United Nations was motivated by politics or by genuine environmental concern, it is a highly important step. It is especially encouraging for those developing countries which up to now have been less than enthusiastic about the need for environmental curbs on their economies.

Washington is really run by intelligent women secretaries, who are constantly being asked by forgetful cabinet members, what about this and that, so they keep the records, and Xerox whatever they might forget.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Coup in Ghana

Some blame must lie with Dr. Busia himself. The main criticism is that he failed to restore popular confidence. He gave the appearance of fearing to change his ministers when necessary. There was resentment at

—The *Guardian* (London).

his filing with Houphouet-Bony's thesis of a dialogue with South Africa. And there have been criticisms of state spending on an unwarranted scale. Dr. Busia was heading for a fall, not entirely of his own making. His successors inherit no easy task.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 15, 1897

NEW YORK—The anticipation expressed two or three days ago, that Senator Sherman might become Secretary of State in the next government, has been realized. The next Secretary of State will be John Sherman, now in his seventy-third year, a half a century in politics. He has been a prominent figure in Republican conventions for many years as a possible nominee for the presidency. President Garfield proposed Mr. Sherman in 1880 so eloquently, that he himself was chosen.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 15, 1922

NEW YORK—The world of sports figured prominently in the news yesterday. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University stated that George P. Baker has given \$700,000 to Columbia to acquire a tract of 26 acres of land in Dyckman Street as a site for a stadium to be used for athletics and for a boathouse. And meanwhile in Philadelphia, Benjamin F. Shibe, president of the American League baseball club, passed away, very peacefully, at his family home.



## Why So Many 'Leaks'?

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON.**—The Nixon administration is now trying to fathom a mystery. Why, it wants to know, are so many more government secrets now leaking to the press? Who is responsible for these breaches of security, and what is to be done about them? The FBI and the military intelligence services are now scrambling desperately for the answer.

There are many theories. The political theory is that the federal civil servants, most of them appointed during the long executive domination of the Democratic party, are trying to embarrass the present Republican administration.

The philosophical theory is that the anti-war bureaucrats are handing over to the press documents that might show the difference between what the President and his closest associates are saying in public and what they are saying in private. And if you study the disclosures of the Pentagon Papers and the Anderson Papers, there is obviously something to these political and philosophical theories.

**Xerox Blamed**

Nevertheless, the guess here is that the real explanation is not primarily political or philosophical, but scientific and technical. The real source of the leaks is Chester Carlson, who invented the electrostatic copying or Xerox system, which now dominates the federal government and influences the flow of information in every other big institution in the past.

Quick modern electrostatic copying has had a much greater influence on security and diplomacy than is generally realized.

The theory was that, if you could copy documents quickly, you could expand knowledge, information and truth, and while there is a lot to be said for this, it has worked out in surprising ways.

For example, ambassadors or

foreign service officers of the United States abroad, who used to be able to send their dissents privately to the State Department, or the President, now have to calculate that their dissents will be copied and circulated in Washington, so they tend to be cautious.

**Holding Back**

Always, now, they have that Xerox machine in mind, when they really be able to speak their minds privately, or will their views be circulated all over Washington and hurt their careers? For the men in the foreign service, who feel that the State Department has lost its influence and authority in the last few years, this is a serious question.

No doubt some of them still want writing what they believe, even if they think the White House will not like their dissents, but a lot of them, maybe most of them, hold back for fear of how their judgments will look after they are copied and circulated around Washington.

So maybe the mystery is not merely technical. Paradoxically, the copying machines which were intended to expand information and truth are going in the opposite direction. The Xerox is

not increasing security—but diminishing it. It is not encouraging honest dissent, but so it seems.

This complicates J. Edgar Hoover's problem of plugging the leaks. Finding the source of the Pentagon Papers was easy, but getting to the leak of the Anderson Papers, with all those copying machines around, is a puzzle.

Why Anderson? He has never been known to be close to any high officials in the State or Defense Departments, but what of the technicians on the Xerox machines? With all this easy copying technique around, even the FBI doesn't quite know where to turn.

It would be hard to prove that the recent security leaks are the result of anti-Nixon, anti-war sentiments within the civil service or the foreign service of the United States. The tradition in both serves the President, no matter what he does, but once secrets are copied and circulated widely by Xerox, the elements of accident and disclosure are obviously far greater than ever in the past.

Quick modern electrostatic copying has had a much greater influence on security and diplomacy than is generally realized.

The theory was that, if you could copy documents quickly, you could expand knowledge, information and truth, and while there is a lot to be said for this, it has worked out in surprising ways.

For example, ambassadors or

foreign service officers of the United States abroad, who used to be able to send their dissents privately to the State Department, or the President, now have to calculate that their dissents will be copied and circulated in Washington, so they tend to be cautious.

**Holding Back**

Always, now, they have that Xerox machine in mind, when they really be able to speak their minds privately, or will their views be circulated all over Washington and hurt their careers? For the men in the foreign service, who feel that the State Department has lost its influence and authority in the last few years, this is a serious question.

No doubt some of them still want writing what they believe, even if they think the White House will not like their dissents, but a lot of them, maybe most of them, hold back for fear of how their judgments will look after they are copied and circulated around Washington.

So maybe the mystery is not merely technical. Paradoxically, the copying machines which were intended to expand information and truth are going in the opposite direction. The Xerox is

not increasing security—but diminishing it. It is not encouraging honest dissent, but so it seems.

This complicates J. Edgar Hoover's problem of plugging the leaks. Finding the source of the Pentagon Papers was easy, but getting to the leak of the Anderson Papers, with all those copying machines around, is a puzzle.

Why Anderson? He has never been known to be close to any high officials in the State or Defense Departments, but what of the technicians on the Xerox machines? With all this easy copying technique around, even the FBI doesn't quite know where to turn.

It would be hard to prove that the recent security leaks are the result of anti-Nixon, anti-war sentiments within the civil service or the foreign service of the United States. The tradition in both serves the President, no matter what he does, but once secrets are copied and circulated widely by Xerox, the elements of accident and disclosure are obviously far greater than ever in the past.

Quick modern electrostatic copying has had a much greater influence on security and diplomacy than is generally realized.

The theory was that, if you could copy documents quickly, you could expand knowledge, information and truth, and while there is a lot to be said for this, it has worked out in surprising ways.

For example, ambassadors or

foreign service officers of the United States abroad, who used to be able to send their dissents privately to the State Department, or the President, now have to calculate that their dissents will be copied and circulated in Washington, so they tend to be cautious.

**Holding Back**

Always, now, they have that Xerox machine in mind, when they really be able to speak their minds privately, or will their views be circulated all over Washington and hurt their careers? For the men in the foreign service, who feel that the State Department has lost its influence and authority in the last few years, this is a serious question.

No doubt some of them still want writing what they believe, even if they think the White House will not like their dissents, but a lot of them, maybe most of them, hold back for fear of how their judgments will look after they are copied and circulated around Washington.

So maybe the mystery is not merely technical. Paradoxically, the copying machines which were intended to expand information and truth are going in the opposite direction. The Xerox is

not increasing security—but diminishing it. It is not encouraging honest dissent, but so it seems.

This complicates J. Edgar Hoover's problem of plugging the leaks. Finding the source of the Pentagon Papers was easy, but getting to the leak of the Anderson Papers, with all those copying machines around, is a puzzle.

Why Anderson? He has never been known to be close to any high officials in the State or Defense Departments, but what of the technicians on the Xerox machines? With all this easy copying technique around, even the FBI doesn't quite know where to turn.

It would be hard to prove that the recent security leaks are the result of anti-Nixon, anti-war sentiments within the civil service or the foreign service of the United States. The tradition in both serves the President, no matter what he does, but once secrets are copied and circulated widely by Xerox, the elements of accident and disclosure are obviously far greater than ever in the past.

Quick modern electrostatic copying has had a much greater influence on security and diplomacy than is generally realized.

The theory was that, if you could copy documents quickly, you could expand knowledge, information and truth, and while there is a lot to be said for this, it has worked out in surprising ways.

For example, ambassadors or

foreign service officers of the United States abroad, who used to be able to send their dissents privately to the State Department, or the President, now have to calculate that their dissents will be copied and circulated in Washington, so they tend to be cautious.

**Holding Back**

Always, now, they have that Xerox machine in mind, when they really be able to speak their minds privately, or will their views be circulated all over Washington and hurt their careers? For the men in the foreign service, who feel that the State Department has lost its influence and authority in the last few years, this is a serious question.

No doubt some of them still want writing what they believe, even if they think the White House will not like their dissents, but a lot of them, maybe most of them, hold back for fear of how their judgments will look after they are copied and circulated around Washington.

So maybe the mystery is not merely technical. Paradoxically, the copying machines which were intended to expand information and truth are going in the opposite direction. The Xerox is

not increasing security—but diminishing it. It is not encouraging honest dissent, but so it seems.

This complicates J. Edgar Hoover's problem of plugging the leaks. Finding the source of the Pentagon Papers was easy, but getting to the leak of the Anderson Papers, with all those copying machines around, is a puzzle.

Why Anderson? He has never been known to be close to any high officials in the State or Defense Departments, but what of the technicians on the Xerox machines? With all this easy copying technique around, even the FBI doesn't quite know where to turn.

It would be hard to prove that the recent security leaks are the result of anti-Nixon, anti-war sentiments within the civil service or the foreign service of the United States. The tradition in both serves the President, no matter what he does, but once secrets are copied and circulated widely by Xerox, the elements of accident and disclosure are obviously far greater than ever in the past.

Quick modern electrostatic copying has had a much greater influence on security and diplomacy than is generally realized.

The theory was that, if you could copy documents quickly, you could expand knowledge, information and truth, and while there is a lot to be said for this, it has worked out in surprising ways.

For example, ambassadors or

foreign service officers of the United States abroad, who used to be able to send their dissents privately to the State Department, or the President, now have to calculate that their dissents will be copied and circulated in Washington, so they tend to be cautious.

**Holding Back**

Always, now, they have that Xerox machine in mind, when they really be able to speak their minds privately, or will their views be circulated all over Washington and hurt their careers? For the men in the foreign service, who feel that the State Department has lost its influence and authority in the last few years, this is a serious question.

No doubt some of them still want writing what they believe, even if they think the White House will not like their dissents, but a lot of them, maybe most of them, hold back for fear of how their judgments will look after they are copied and circulated around Washington.

So maybe the mystery is not merely technical. Paradoxically,

## Frederik Was Informal And Popular Monarch

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14 (AP).—King Frederick IX, who died tonight at the age of 73, reigned in Denmark for nearly 26 tranquil years, and performed his royal duties with gruff heartiness and much informality.

A tall, erect man of naval background, the unpretentious monarch became for his countrymen a solid and enduring figure. Until well into his seventies, he showed the mobility of a much younger man and there were no obvious health problems. Mixed with the blunt good humor of the old sailor was the hint of a gentler personality, that of the warm family man.

It was never impossible to imagine this king stretched out on the carpet with his grandchildren.

Frederik always displayed an obvious and intense pride in his wife, the elegant Swedish-born Queen Margrethe, whom he married in Stockholm in 1935. At airport reunions after some royal journey had separated them, he swept her into his arms in a huge bear hug that became as familiar to most Danes as the national anthem.

### The Three Daughters

Nor did he hide paternal affection for his three strikingly attractive daughters—Margrethe, Benedikte, and Anne-Marie, the youngest, who became Queen Anne-Marie of Greece. They got the public bear hug too and Frederik always seemed at his happiest in their company, occupying the royal box at the opera—a favorite pastime—or relaxing in the grounds or one of the royal palaces. When Princess Margrethe's engagement was announced in 1967, he put her in a car and personally drove her through Copenhagen to show her to the crowds.

Princess Margrethe, heiress to the throne, married French Count Henri de Monpazier. They have a son, restoring succession to the male line.

Princess Benedikte is married to German Prince Richard zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg.

Frederik's reign opened in 1947 while the country was still shaking loose emotionally from the five-year wartime occupation by the Germans. The years since have seen a massive rebuilding of national confidence and a steady improvement of living standards that were always high.

Danish regard the welfare state as their birthright and Frederik has seemed to reflect this national attitude. While still crown prince, he visited the United States in 1939 and was asked at a New York press conference why Denmark didn't have revolutions like some other places. Lighting a cigarette, Frederik eyed his questioner steadily and replied in three words: "Splendid social conditions."

At home, Frederik never gave general news conferences. He maintained the royal distance politely but unmistakably, although there was always the hint of the earthy man just beneath the surface.

Arriving once in London for a visit, he chatted with some of the Danish press corps at the rail terminal and handed cigarettes around. One correspondent put the cigarette in his mouth and was told in a whisper by a protocol-conscious colleague: "You can't do that in the presence of the king."

Frederik broke in with a laugh and lit the reporter's cigarette. "Let's behave like normal people," he said.

**Two Lively Brothers**

Frederik grew up at Sorgenfri Palace on the outskirts of Copenhagen, together with his younger brother Prince Knud, who still lives there. They were reputedly a lively pair, who got some of their kicks racing automobiles around the palace grounds at night, with all headlights turned off. At 18, Frederik went to naval school and emerged four years later as a second lieutenant serving on numerous ships of the Danish fleet. In 1933, he was given his own command, the 160-ton torpedo boat Hvalrossen with a crew of 34. He reached the rank of commander in 1935, when following his marriage to Ingrid—he became progressively more involved with his royal duties as heir to the throne.

Princess Margrethe was born on April 16, 1940, only a week



King Frederik IX

after Hitler's troops occupied Denmark. The royal family, with King Christian X then at its head, remained in Copenhagen. The crown prince and his Swedish wife carried on as normally as possible. After the introduction of gasoline rationing, they took to arriving at official events on bicycles. Sometimes, they pushed the tiny Margrethe through the streets of the capital in her baby carriage.

On an April day in 1947, King Christian died and Frederik was proclaimed king from the balcony of Christiansborg Palace, the Danish seat of government, which contains the Folketing (parliament) building and the foreign ministry.

### General Approval

Subsequently he exercised the functions of a constitutional monarch in a style that won general approval from his countrymen. There is no serious republicanism in Denmark and one of the last polls on the subject showed that 73 percent of Danes want to retain the royal household. Frederik traces direct blood descent from Gorm, "the Old," who died around 950, and is the first Danish king whose existence historians are prepared to guarantee.

The feudal trappings of monarchy long ago disappeared in Denmark. Coronets are worn but the royal crowns were deposited in a museum years ago together with the crown jewels and the royal throne, made from ivory and whale tusk. Danish sovereigns are no longer crowned and have not been since 1840.

On state occasions, Frederik normally appeared in full dress naval uniform, suitably be-medaled.

### Love of Music

Far more familiar to Copen-hageners, however, was the tall figure in lounge suit or dinner jacket, occupying the royal box at the opera house.

Music was always the king's

## Dr. Max Strumia, a Pioneer In Use of Blood Plasma, Dies

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Jan. 14 (AP).—Dr. Max Strumia, 75, a pioneer in research in blood plasma and blood substitutes, died yesterday.

Dr. Strumia, who was born in Turin, is credited with being the first physician to use human blood plasma in large doses. He is also credited with developing the method of preserving plasma and was the first doctor to prepare dry plasma.

He received his medical degree in 1919 from the University of Turin. He served an internship at Misericordia Hospital in Philadelphia and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical Graduate School. He taught at the University of Penn-

## 11 Ukrainians Reported Seized As Nationalists

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP).—The Soviet secret police arrested 11 Ukrainians—apparently suspected of nationalist activity—in two separate roundups this week, sources said today.

All were held under an article of the Ukrainian criminal code which prohibits dissemination of "deliberate fabrications defaming the Soviet state," the sources said. The article carries a maximum sentence of three years' imprisonment.

Four of the persons were arrested yesterday in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, the sources said. Among them, they added, was literary critic Ivan Svitlychny.

A Ukrainian underground publication, *Ukrainsky Vinyk* ("Ukrainian Herald"), says Mr. Svitlychny is one of several intellectuals whom the security police have tried to discredit in the past.

The sources said the seven other arrests were made Wednesday in Lvov, the main city in the western Ukraine and generally considered one of the strongest centers of Ukrainian nationalism.

Actor Is Held 6 Months in Italy Awaiting Trial

ROME, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—French film actor Pierre Clementi is still waiting for a trial date on charges of possessing the drugs LSD and cocaine—after spending six months in Rome's Regina Coeli Prison.

Mr. Clementi, 28, whose films include Pasolini's "Piggy" and Bunnell's "Belle de Jour," was arrested last July after a raid on the Rome apartment of Anna Maria Lauricella, 38, a painter with whom he lived.

The Rome newspaper Il Messaggero quoted Mr. Clementi as writing to a friend recently: "I remain alone in obscurity, waiting for a tomorrow with something new, but the mind tires of wanting always the same thing, and the cycle perpetuates itself in a slow death, because I know that tomorrow will be nothing. Justice is slow and even if innocent is proven, one leaves prison traumatised."

His case recalled the confinement of American actor William Berger and his wife, Carol, on drug charges. Mrs. Berger died in a psychiatric hospital after two months of pre-trial confinement. She had suffered from hepatitis.

## Two More Shot Dead In Dominican Clashes

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A policeman and a right-wing militant were shot dead as police and troops combed this city today for left-wing guerrillas who escaped a 15-hour gun battle in which four extremists and eight troops died.

President Joaquin Balaguer attended the funeral yesterday of the eight policemen who died in Wednesday's battle in which 2,500 troops backed by two tanks were sent after guerrillas wanted in connection with a raid on the Royal Bank of Canada here last November.

## 200,000 to Vote For or Against

## Allende Program Faces Test In 2 Chile Elections Sunday

By Juan de Onis

LINARES, Chile, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Linares Province is one of the two electoral battlegrounds where the voters—more than 200,000 men and women—will say on Sunday whether they favor or oppose the one-year-old socialization program of President Salvador Allende Gossens.

The confrontation between Chile's left-wing government and the anti-Moscow opposition in this rural district is as clear-cut as the jagged skyline of the Andes etched against the blue sky.

The outcome of the elections exceeds in importance the seats at stake, which are those of a federal deputy from Linares Province and a senator from the district that combines the provinces of O'Higgins and Colchagua.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition considers that victory at the polls on Sunday would be a mandate for stronger congressional reins on the executive. The government looks to the elections as a test of whether it has the support to eliminate the present Congress through a plebiscite.

The opposition

## Family Album by Man Ray

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Walking through the Man Ray exhibition at the National Museum of Modern Art (18 Avenue du Président Wilson, to Feb. 28) is rather like leafing through the family album of the art world between the wars.

Man Ray, who was born in Philadelphia in 1890, has a well-deserved and well-established reputation as a pioneer photographer and for this reason his photographic work is not given very much space here. Instead one sees his paintings, drawings and objects.

The objects especially are pure dada and it is they in particular that give the exhibition its family album look. Here is Uncle Man Ray making his famous laundry iron with a row of nails stuck to its underside (just behind him with the hat is Uncle Erik Satie). That was the sort of thing that had all the right people climbing up the curtains (or drapes) at the time.

Today all the right people go to museums to look at the same thing with a sober smile. And here is Uncle Man Ray wrapping a sewing machine in a blanket and tying up the whole thing with rope. He called it "The Enigma of Isidore Ducasse" and would not say what was inside. Next to him, with face like a dyspeptic anchorman is Uncle Marcel Duchamp. This sort of thing had the right people behaving like hysterical gorillas (e.g. the riot at the Salles Gaveau in 1920). Today the right people go to expensive art galleries to buy phone books (etc.) wrapped in plastic by Christo, or they pay him to go to Australia and wrap up several miles of that country's coastline.

### Integration:

The trouble is, of course, that a work whose point is provocation becomes an artifact—a souvenir just as soon as the surprise effect wears off. You can scare Aunt Mabel once or twice with your rubber spider, but you can't hope to go on indefinitely scaring the same aunt with the same spider. You can of course go on to scare other people, but after a while you begin to acquire a reputation. You get invited to parties and people say: "I hope you brought your spider!"—and what can you do then? You've been integrated.

That is, in a sense, what happened to Man Ray, the dadaist. His visual or mental pranks are often neat. As in "Belkoppin" or the Marx Brothers movies, you have the throw-away line and the elaborate build-up (sometimes as arduous as a shaggy-dog story). In the latter category, you find the following sort of progression: The artist takes a loaf of French bread to the founder and has him cast it in bronze and in duplicate. Then he paints it blue. Then he puts his duplicate loaf on a pair of scales, signs it and calls the whole thing: "Pain peint." The outrageous pun may of course be considered a final stab at effective provocation and the painted loaf themselves, neither useful nor aesthetic, beyond the pun, a manifestation of "anti-art."

The problem facing those who have charged into the temple of art with the proclaimed intention of destroying it, is that they very soon find themselves enshrined among the other Buddhas. (If on the other hand they go beyond spiritual action and resort to physical destruction they find themselves in jail.)

### Effective Blow

When Marcel Duchamps exhibited a urinal (called "Fountain" and signed R. Mutt) in New York he dealt an effective blow to a certain attitude towards art. But it was at the same time a sort of artistic suicide. Duchamps' sharp and very cerebral intelligence grasped the consequence of his act and, after a few more slashes he ceased all artistic and anti-artistic activity and devoted himself to chess.

Man Ray, while he professes a certain basic pessimism, did not share Duchamps' suicidal inclination. He moved on from dada to surrealism—up to a point, since even today he is producing, or reproducing, objects in the dadaist vein. As a result of this shift, however, he produced paintings and drawings that owe more to the spirit of surrealism (e.g. a painting of a huge pair of lips floating in a dappled sky over the Paris Observatory).

"Vénus Restaurée," which Man Ray created in 1936.



The fact that the exhibition, or at least its more dadaist portion, entertains 8-year-olds and outrages nobody points out the extent of dada's success and its failure. It succeeded in making a broad sector of the public realize that art is not an ideal but probably something else (provided it is anything at all). It failed to the extent that the bourgeois audience whose pants it had kicked derived a perverse pleasure from the kicking and was willing to pay considerable sums to acquire works which they supposed would prove that they are not as square as people said they were. In the process dada was elevated to the level of an ideal in total disregard of the fact that it had been struggling precisely against the idealization of any and all art.

### Too Tempted

At the beginning of the 19th century the German painter Runge declared that "art must first be totally despised, it must first be thought totally pointless, before it can once more come into its own." Man Ray and his fellow dadaists attempted this, but Man Ray himself was too tempted by all the possibilities his inventive talent proposed to him.

There is something of the Yankee tinkerer about him, and what he does appears like a permanent testing of his ingenuity. With his work as with that of the tinkerer whom everyone ultimately imitates, the question of precedence is of great importance. Looking at much of the avant-garde stuff today Man Ray can quite rightly say: I did that in 1918, in 1920, in 1935.

A look through Uncle Man Ray's album shows that the old boy is right. He sometimes shows a great sense of style. But who cares who did what first.

After Paris, the show moves on to the Louisiana Museum near Copenhagen.

## Around European Galleries

### Paris

Drawings from the Collection of the Marquise de Robien, Louvre, Cabinet des Dessins, Pavillon du Flot, to March 13.

One hundred drawings from the collection of an 18th-century nobleman, and parliamentarian from Brittany that now belongs to the Rennes Museum are on view. The collection is composed of the most remarkable roster of names (e.g. Donatello, Leonardo, Botticelli, Dürer, Rubens, Rembrandt, Watteau, etc.) and while individual pieces are not always of great interest, the collection as a whole is a good illustration of what a

provincial cabinet d'amateur could be like.

\*\*\*

Heurtault, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Boëtie, Paris 8, to Jan. 31.

Born in 1886, André Heurtault is one of the masters of early constructive abstract art whose discretion has kept him in relative obscurity. His recilinear and rectangular work harks back to the aesthetics of the thirties. His colors are discreet and sober without being dull.

\*\*\*

Moulin, Espace-Cardin, 3 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to Feb. 12.

Jean Moulin has produced a series of 70 oil paintings entitled "La Fête des Fous" and assembled them in what is described as the biggest book in the world (cast in solid pewter and weighing more than 800 pounds). The paintings purport to show a progression through the scale of neuroses and psychoses but their encyclopedic ambition makes them gimmicky from the outset. Each painting represents a head, full face or profile, screaming or silent. On the whole it is a rhetorical statement about the torments of the psyche that strikes one as empty because its vehe-

mence is not consolidated by insight.

Roekens, Galerie Ariet, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Jan. 29.

The "A" in Cobra (the short-lived art movement that launched a characteristic form of post-1945 expressionism) stands for Amsterdam, and Dutch painter Anton Roekens was one of the founders of the group. The present exhibition of recent works shows that the Cobra strain is still active: bright, simple colors, broad graphic treatment of favored themes (birds are a favorite subject), a youthful unprotectedness and cheerful spirit.

\*\*\*

Maeght Editeur, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to Jan. 21.

An exhibition devoted to the books, engravings, lithographs, albums and art books published by Maeght and including albums by Calder, Miró, Chirico and Pol Bury.

Impresario, Galleria Gap, 20 Via Montserrat, Rome, until Jan. 31.

The title of the show is convoluted intellectualism, and the white walls of the gallery are decorated with dainty items: art history jokes, playful homages, put-downs of figures considered delites by some. The contributions of Twombly, Ben Kounellis and Beuys are the most direct.

\*\*\*

Multiples, Manna, 9 Via del Fiume, Rome, until Jan. 27.

The bright and gleaming objects shown here are the best products of this recent fashion. Marotta's series of images silk-screened on plastic sheets pack snugly into a canvas hunting bag. Pistoletto exhibits a parrot photographed on metal. The wooden pieces by Cerni, butterflies with hinged wings, etc., seem rougher but are not. And there are offerings by Alivani and Colombo.

\*\*\*

Homage for Drachmann, II Segno, 5 Capo Le Case, Rome, until Jan. 27.

These prints by contemporaries of Duchamp include the ever-imaginative Man Ray, witty pornography by Matta, elegant lines by Belmer and a painting by Baruchello of strange little

mechanisms or bundles of ideas, deployed over the canvas like children in groups at a playground.

\*\*\*

Emanuele Grassi, Palazzo Braschi, Piazza Pantaleo, Rome, until Jan. 18.

Grassi, who studied with Kokoschka, exhibits busy, lively drawings with fine lines making witty abstractions of biblical scenes and bright renderings of the Garden of Eden. There are oils on view, too, but these are more somber and somewhat unresolved.

\*\*\*

Peter Phillips, Condotti, 85 Via Condotti, Rome, until Jan. 18.

This English pop artist paints birds, animals and machinery on huge canvases which look like billboards or blowups from a Sears, Roebuck catalogue.

\*\*\*

Pietro Annigoni, Levri, 12 Via del Vantaggio, until Jan. 18.

This celebrated portraitist shows pen drawings of the Tramonto Valley and Milan of the thirties and a recent series of lithographs of female nudes. All are shapely done but exceptionally cold and dry.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

### Rome

Notes for a Thesis on the Concept of Quoting and Super-

erimonia. Galleria Gap, 20 Via Montserrat, Rome, until Jan. 31.

The title of the show is convoluted intellectualism, and the white walls of the gallery are decorated with dainty items: art history jokes, playful homages, put-downs of figures considered delites by some. The contributions of Twombly, Ben Kounellis and Beuys are the most direct.

\*\*\*

Dix White and John Smith in "El Coca Cola Grande," a Low Mean Spectacular production.

\*\*\*

Marlborough, Galleria Marlborough, 101 New Bond Street, London W1, to Feb. 12.

The group's allegiance is to vaudeville and English music hall, to which they add some sophisticated satire. Their current show, "El Coca Cola Grande," purports to be a sponsored evening of nightclub entertainment in a seedy Central American dive, presided over by a Nicaraguan, Pepe Hernandez, and performed by the untalented members of his family.

Inspired

The funniest moments come in a knockabout slapstick sketch on Toulouse-Lautrec, with an inspired performance as Le Midget from Alan Shearman who even manages to dance a convincing cancan on his knuckles.

There are plenty of incidental delights: John Smith as Blin' Joe Jackson, a 15-year-old Mississippi blues singer, fumbling his way on stage and standing with his back to the audience; Dix White and Gabriele Wieder, the

group's two vivacious girls, defiantly la-la-ing out of tune as a Eurovision song contest group; and Ron House, the Chicago-born leader of the group, as the long-suffering Hernandez, continually caught with his professional smile switched off as he lambasts his family.

Low Mean Spectacular, which recently completed a season at the Greenwich Theatre, returns to that theater for four evening performances from next Wednesday night and may be seen next month in Stirling, Scotland.

\*\*\*

John Stuart Anderson's one-man show, "Byron," utilizing special lighting and back projection techniques as well as music, opens at the Arts Theatre for a limited run on Thursday. The show is written by Nicholas Partridge, said to be in jail in Greece, and will be directed by Micha Williams.

Peter Handke's "Offending the Audience," directed by Nataša Yavini, will open at Inter-Action's the Almost Free Theatre on Jan. 25 with public pre-

views from Thursday.

\*\*\*

The first French performance of Krzysztof Penderecki's "The Most Important Man" is scheduled for Jan. 15 at the Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi in Trieste, with the composer as stage director and Christopher Keene as conductor—as they were for the world premiere last season at the New York City Opera.

\*\*\*

The American soprano Jessie Norman will sing the title part in a new production of Verdi's "Aida" scheduled for Jan. 28 at the Deutsche Oper Berlin.

Claudio Abbado will conduct, the

stage will be by Tito Capobianco of the New York City Opera, and the designer David Mitchell. Others in the cast of the Italian-language production are Carlo Costanzi as Radames, Joy Davidson as Amneris, Ingvar Wixell as Amonasro and Marta Tabeja as Ramfis.

\*\*\*

The European premiere of Gian Carlo Menotti's "The Most Important Man" will be at the Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi in Trieste, with the composer as stage director and Christopher Keene as conductor—as they were for the world premiere last season at the New York City Opera.

\*\*\*

John Stuart Anderson's one-man show, "Byron," utilizing special lighting and back projection techniques as well as music, opens at the Arts Theatre for a limited run on Thursday.

\*\*\*

The award of 26,000 marks (\$8,100) will be made to Mr. Scofield during an April 6 ceremony in Hamburg's city hall.

Mr. Scofield also won the right to nominate the recipient for a 6,000-mark (\$1,870) scholarship

exciting, and important, experimental productions. It should not be missed. It runs until Jan. 18.

"El Monkey Wife," by Sandy White, at the Hampstead Theatre Club. A musical about a man who marries a chimpanzee.

It is a great hit in Hampstead.

Theatre. It is hard to imagine a better production of this tragic masterpiece, with brilliant performances from Laurence Olivier, Constance Cummings, Ronald Pickup, and Denis Quilley.

"Games after Liverpool," by James Saunders, at the Almost Free Theatre. One of the most

exciting, and important, experimental productions. It should not be missed. It runs until Jan. 18.

Earlier recipients of the FVS Foundation Shakespeare Prize

include director Peter Hall, writer Graham Greene, playwright Harold Pinter, singer Janet Baker and Prof. Roy Pascal.

The FVS Foundation recently provoked a controversy in London by awarding a cash prize to Prince Minister Edward Heath for his efforts in bringing British into the European Common Market.

John Stuart Anderson's one-man show, "Byron," utilizing special lighting and back projection techniques as well as music, opens at the Arts Theatre for a limited run on Thursday.

The award of 26,000 marks (\$8,100) will be made to Mr. Scofield during an April 6 ceremony in Hamburg's city hall.

Mr. Scofield also won the right to nominate the recipient for a 6,000-mark (\$1,870) scholarship

into a year's study at a West German university.

Earlier recipients of the FVS Foundation Shakespeare Prize

include director Peter Hall, writer Graham Greene, playwright Harold Pinter, singer Janet Baker and Prof. Roy Pascal.

The FVS Foundation recently

provoked a controversy in London by awarding a cash prize to Prince Minister Edward Heath for his efforts in bringing Britain into the European Common Market.

John Stuart Anderson's one-man show, "Byron," utilizing special lighting and back projection techniques as well as music, opens at the Arts Theatre for a limited run on Thursday.

The award of 26,000 marks (\$8,100) will be made to Mr. Scofield during an April 6 ceremony in Hamburg's city hall.

Mr. Scofield also won the right to nominate the recipient for a 6,000-mark (\$1,870) scholarship

into a year's study at a West German university.

Earlier recipients of the FVS Foundation Shakespeare Prize

include director Peter Hall, writer Graham Greene, playwright Harold Pinter, singer Janet Baker and Prof. Roy Pascal.

The FVS Foundation recently

provoked a controversy in London by awarding a cash prize to Prince Minister Edward Heath for his efforts in bringing Britain into the European Common Market.

John Stuart Anderson's one-man show, "Byron," utilizing special lighting and back projection techniques as well as music, opens at the Arts

## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 15-16, 1972

## FINANCE

### Dollar Drops To New Lows As Gold Gains

#### No Sign of Intervention By Central Bankers

London, Jan. 14 (UPI).— business, businessmen and speculators sold off the dollar all over Europe today and drove the price of the U.S. currency down to new lows in West Germany and Britain and sent it sliding lower at other main centers.

Dealers could pinpoint no single reason for the huge selling wave hitting the dollar except uncertainty and growing nervousness about future currency values while rumor roamed the markets and kept operators tense.

There was no sign of central banks intervening in the markets to steady the dollar's heavy falls.

**Gold Shoots Higher**

The fragility of the mid-December Washington agreement on currency alignments sent some operators scurrying from paper money into gold. Their gold buying orders, at a time when holders were unwilling to sell, shot the price of the metal up to a record \$45.95 an ounce, a jump of 40 cents.

The selling wave rocking the dollar handed the pound sterling its biggest daily gain—about two cents—in the memory of foreign exchange dealers. While this hastened the pound to its highest since the November 1967 devaluation of sterling, the reverse was the lowest value for the dollar for more than four years.

But the dollar was still above its official parity in terms of the pound, whereas in some markets—Germany, Belgium and Holland, the dollar plunged well below its newly agreed central rates.

In Germany, it was 0.18 percent below the official parity agreed in Washington in December. In Holland, it was 1.3 percent below and in Belgium it fell to 1.23 percent below the newly set central rate.

### One Dollar—

London (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
sterling	2.5742	2.5592
Belgian franc	44.24-37	44.44-48
Dutch mark	3.15-16	3.185-19
Canadian dollar	2.26	2.219
Swiss franc	3.818-82	3.809
Ten....	312.00	312.75

### French Trade Surplus Rises

Paris, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—France today reported a trade surplus of 173 million francs for last month, making a total surplus for 1971 of about 4.5 billion francs.

French sales abroad reached a record 11.08 billion francs in December, while imports totalled 10.31 billion francs.

In a statement accompanying the figures, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expressed his satisfaction with the country's foreign trade performance and forecast a surplus of the same size in 1972. The trade surplus in 1970 totalled 1.04 billion francs.

However, experts here are inclined to disagree with the minister's optimism. They comment that last month's Washington monetary settlement brought about a sharp increase in the franc's value, particularly compared with the artificially depressed level at which it was trading between August and December.

They fear that French exports will slow and imports increase as the effects of the franc's higher value gradually make themselves felt.

The ministry also reported that the industrial production index rose two points in November to 174. The index is based on 1962 equalising 100.

The month's rise of 1.2 percent brings the gain in the index to 5.1 percent over the November 1970 level, the ministry added.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing described this as further proof that the economy is sustaining its growth, with no sign of slowdown last November, a time when pessimism over immediate economic prospects was at its height.

### EEC Sets Breeder Unit

Washington, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Atomic Energy Commission announced today it has accepted a plan by Commonwealth Edison of Chicago and the Tennessee Valley Authority for the construction and operation of the first demonstration fast breeder nuclear reactor plant. The project, a joint industry-government effort, is estimated to cost about \$500 million.

#### BP Names Director

London, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum will appoint Montague M. Fennell to the board and will name him a managing director as of April 1. The company said yesterday. Mr. Fennell at present is chairman of the BP Trading Ltd. executive committee.

### EEC Forecasts Slow 1972 Growth of 2.5-3%

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market's gross national product (GNP) likely will increase only 2.5 to 3 percent in real terms in 1972, the EEC commission said in its latest quarterly economic forecast issued today.

This compared with the latest estimate of 3.5 percent growth in 1971 and 5.6 percent in 1970.

The commission said its forecast was prepared before the mid-December monetary settlement in Washington, which modified substantially some economic perspectives. But it said the outlook for production and employment was still only a little better than when the forecast was made.

Though the EEC's international competitive position was weakened by the new structure of world exchange rates, the return to more orderly relations and the ending of discriminatory U.S. trade measures should help.

#### Germany's GNP Rose 3% in 1971

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—West German gross national product in 1971 rose nearly 11 percent to 856 billion deutsche marks. In terms of constant prices, based on 1962 levels, it rose only 3 percent according to provisional figures released today by the federal statistics office.

The nation's total output slackened in real terms compared with 1970 when it rose 5.3 percent and with 1968 and 1969 when it increased by 7.3 and 8 percent respectively.

#### EEC Warns Italy On Rejection of German Contract

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—An important move to enforce EEC competition rules that it should not bow to domestic pressure and refuse to approve a 100 billion lire contract that Rome's electrical power board wants to award Kraftwerk Union of West Germany, an EEC spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Alberto Spinelli, an Italian who is the EEC commissioner responsible for industrial affairs, wrote to Prime Minister Emilio Colombo saying that the commission could launch formal action against Italy if it did not carry out its obligation under the Treaty of Rome to allow free access to its public works market by firms in other EEC countries.

Italian business and labor groups protested the selection and demanded that the government, which has the power of final approval, should refuse it in favor of an Italian supplier.

In a statement accompanying the figures, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expressed his satisfaction with the country's foreign trade performance and forecast a surplus of the same size in 1972. The trade surplus in 1970 totalled 1.04 billion francs.

However, experts here are inclined to disagree with the minister's optimism. They comment that last month's Washington monetary settlement brought about a sharp increase in the franc's value, particularly compared with the artificially depressed level at which it was trading between August and December.

They fear that French exports will slow and imports increase as the effects of the franc's higher value gradually make themselves felt.

The ministry also reported that the industrial production index rose two points in November to 174. The index is based on 1962 equalising 100.

The month's rise of 1.2 percent brings the gain in the index to 5.1 percent over the November 1970 level, the ministry added.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing described this as further proof that the economy is sustaining its growth, with no sign of slowdown last November, a time when pessimism over immediate economic prospects was at its height.

#### Guest, Keen in Takeover Bid

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds (GKN), U.K. manufacturers of a wide range of steel and engineering products has launched a £13 million takeover bid for Miles Druce & Co., a holding company primarily engaged in processing and distributing steel and other metals and products. Miles directors are opposing the bid, calling the offer inadequate.

GKN is offering 150 pence for each ordinary share, 90 pence for the 7.5 percent preferred shares and 80 pence for the 6.5 percent preferred.

#### Lambretta Scoot to India

Innocenti of Milan is expected to shift its entire Lambretta scooter operation to India and start production there. Company officials stress that a final agreement has not yet been reached, but reports from New Delhi say that a new firm is to be set up there in which the govern-

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 15-16, 1972

## FINANCE

Page 7

### EEC Forecasts Slow 1972 Growth of 2.5-3%



Peter G. Peterson

### Stans Seen Set to Resign

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).

Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's adviser for international economic affairs, is expected to be named shortly to succeed Maurice H. Stans as Commerce Secretary, informed sources report.

The change is expected to occur when Mr. Stans, a close associate of Mr. Nixon for many years, resigns soon to help direct fund raising for the President's re-election campaign. Mr. Stans headed the Republican finance committee in the 1968 campaign.

The White House declined comment, but informed sources said Mr. Peterson, 45-year-old former board chairman of Bell & Howell, is in line for the cabinet post although several others are still under consideration.

Mr. Peterson left Bell & Howell to join the White House staff last February. His analysis of trade policies are understood to have had an important influence on the President leading up to Mr. Nixon's announcement of his new economic program last August.

Third-quarter GNP growth, at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, was revised down to 5.2 percent from the previously reported 7 percent. The second quarter expansion was adjusted down 7.8 percent from 9 and the first-quarter growth was revised down to 13.7 from 13.8 percent.

Real growth—that is, minus the impact of inflation on prices—was revised down to 2.1 from 3.8 percent in the third quarter, and to 3.4 from 4.8 percent in the second quarter. The first-quarter growth was unchanged at 3 percent.

The inflation rate, or GNP deflator, was revised down to 2.5 percent in the third quarter from 3 percent. For the second quarter it was revised upward to 4.2 from 4 percent and for the first quarter it was adjusted upward to 5.4 from 5.3 percent.

The preliminary fourth-quarter GNP figures will not be released until next month.

On another report, the department said that combined factory and trade inventories fell \$50 million in November to a seasonally-adjusted \$179.42 billion, reversing an upward revised October gain of \$50 million.

Combined business sales rose a steep 2.5 percent, or \$2.9 billion, to \$117.62 billion from October.

### Central Banks Buy U.S. Issues

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).

Foreign central banks acquired \$506 million of marketable U.S. government securities in the week ended Wednesday, according to figures released yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

It was the largest one-week gain since announcement of the international currency realignment last month, and it underscored continued pressure on the dollar in currency markets.

Fed holdings of government issues in custody accounts for foreign official institutions now total a record \$22.05 billion.

These chiefly represent purchases of anywhere from 45 to 52, depending on the individual analyst's estimate, means that an important plus for Digital—the scarcity of stock in public hands—will disappear.

Scarcity to Disappear

Equally important, in the minds of a few analysts, is that the disposition of the 45 percent (4,606,000 shares) means that an important plus for Digital—the scarcity of stock in public hands—will disappear.

With the stock presently commanding a price-earnings multiple of anywhere from 45 to 52, depending on the individual analyst's estimate, it is the view of several analysts that the issue is likely to be a lethargic performer for a while considering the additional headaches of more stock on the way and arbitrage pressure.

Scarcity to Disappear

Concerning the impending "divorce" from ARD, Mr. Olsen says: "We are happy to be independent."

Digital officials announced

the firm has agreed in principle to purchase from RCA

its equipment used in production and testing of core memory systems. Terms were not given, Reuters reported.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.4 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion.

Volume, despite a pickup in the final 30 minutes, slipped to 14.96 million shares from the previous 16.41 million.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 24.53, up 0.14.

Ozark Airlines was the most active issue, closing at 10 3/8, up 3/4.

Among other active issues were Permian, up 1 1/8 at 15 3/4, Tyco Laboratories up 1 1/4 at 16 and McCulloch Oil up 1/8 at 30 1/8.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.4 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.4 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.4 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.4 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.4 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.4 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.4 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.4 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and government bonds unchanged to 2/32 lower. For the week as a whole, all sectors were in plus territory.

The gross income from these operations rose 16.4 percent from the previous year to \$3.41 billion.

On the bond market, prices softened in the second half of the session on a lack of activity. Corporate bonds closed 1/4 point lower and





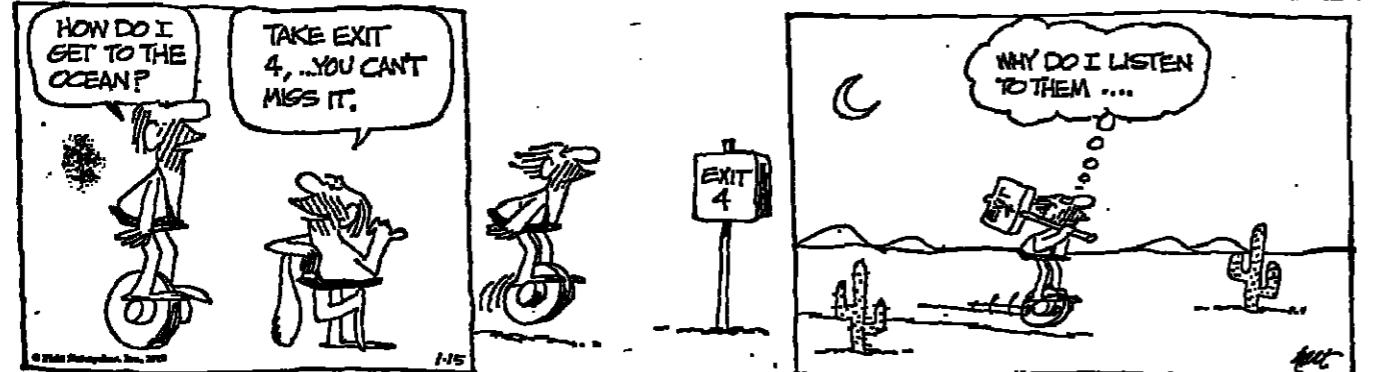




PEANUTS



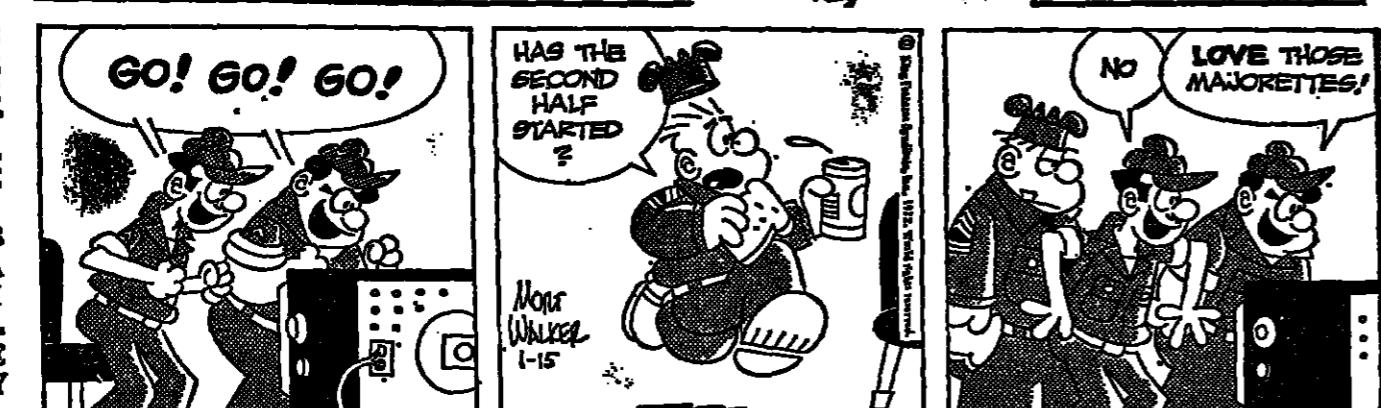
R.



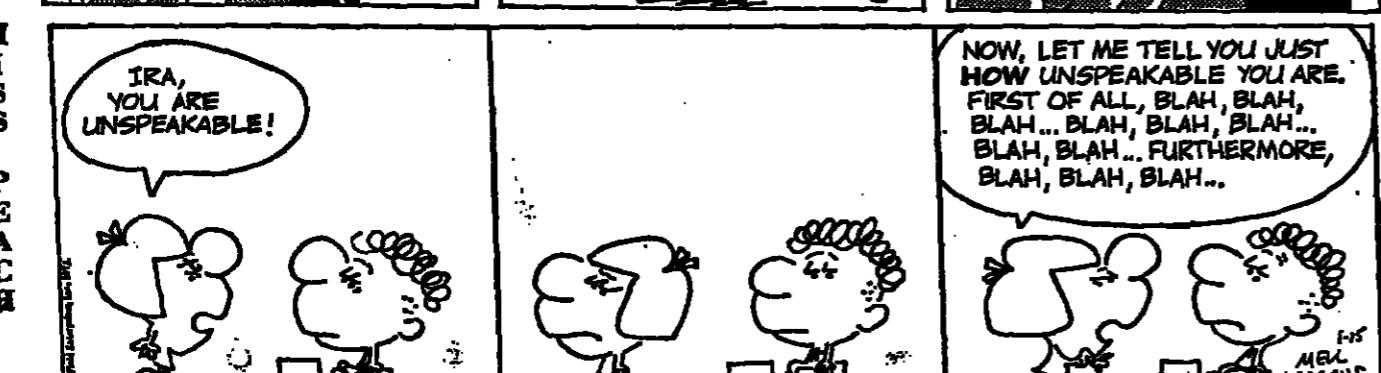
E. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



BEE-TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUN SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



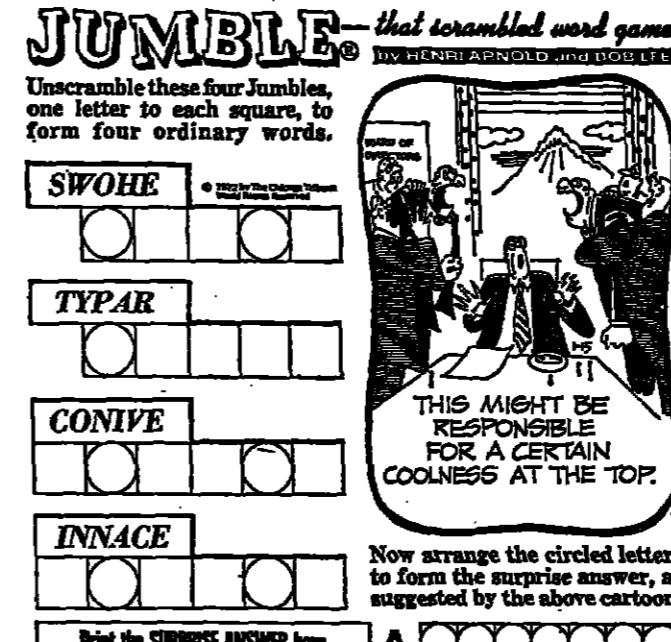
BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game



(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: PHOTO DAILY BOTTLE FLORID

Answer: Why the gunman and his gun were dangerous — BOTH WERE LOADED

## BOOKS

## THE MESSIANIC IDEA IN JUDAISM

By Gershom Scholem. Schocken Books. 376 pp. \$12.

Reviewed by Arthur I. Waskow

In the age of catastrophe for the ancient Jewish people, the prophets first spoke the dream of a messianic age, of a day of the Lord when the world would be shaken to its foundations and then rise again on wholly new foundations to live in justice, peace, ecological harmony and full knowledge of the Lord.

Twice since then, in response to catastrophe, there have been great bursts of messianic energy from the Jewish people. The first came in the century when Rome conquered Palestine and then destroyed the second temple; when first Jesus of Nazareth and later the revolutionary Simon Bar Kochba were hailed as Messiah by some Jews. The second burst of messianic expectation began after the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492, was nurtured in the Kabbalah of the great mystics of Safed and finally exploded into the messianic movements of Sabbatai Zevi and Jacob Frank.

Still, Scholem only begins the process of reopening the window. He constructs a number of difficult choices that messianic movements must make but does not sufficiently explore the possibility of syntheses between them.

For example, Scholem sees the clash between Halacha—the traditional Jewish legal code of the path that governs food, sex, prayer and every other aspect of daily life—and Sabbath Zevi antinomianism, the rejection of all law. But why not a new Halacha for the messianic age? Again, Scholem sees the clash between the inward messianic turning to personal redemption and the outward turning to social transformation. But why not both, each conditioned on and supporting the other? Again, he sees the clash between the Jewish-centered particularist messianism of a return to Zion and the universalist messianism of Christianity and Marxism cut loose from Jewish origins and hopeful that the Jews will melt into humanity.

Not that Gershom Scholem, a creative but careful and most unmystical historian of mysticism at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, approves these explosive "messians." He finds Sabbatai Zevi and Jacob Frank ultimately nihilistic. He is distressed by the way in which they rejected the rules and prohibitions of the Torah and horrified that they pursued this rejection even into the sexual code and so held orgies at religious celebrations.

He finds that much of their doctrine of "redemption through sin" was not simply a crazy deviation but grew from the web of mystical Judaism, the Kabbalah, that the rabbis accepted as legitimate. He shows that even the conversions of both "messiahs," one to Islam and the other to Catholicism, were not simple abandonments of Judaism but were defended by them and some of their followers as a necessary Jewish descent into realms of sinfulness, in order to redeem the sinful world in a Jewish way.

Thus Scholem restores those movements to a place in Jewish history, to the light of knowledge, and to the possibility of discussion. Perhaps most important, he makes clear that their nihilism was not a necessary, automatic result of their messianism; that there could be a messianic movement without nihilism. By doing

this, he begins to make the messianic hope legitimate again. He explains that to the conventions of Jewish leadership, conventional Judaism is a well-ordered house. But Scholem reminds us that a well-ordered house is a dangerous thing, and that messianic movements are a kind of anarchic breeze to stir the house dangerous but vital.

Still, Scholem only begins the process of reopening the window. He constructs a number of difficult choices that messianic movements must make but does not sufficiently explore the possibility of syntheses between them.

For example, Scholem sees the clash between Halacha—the traditional Jewish legal code of the path that governs food, sex, prayer and every other aspect of daily life—and Sabbath Zevi antinomianism, the rejection of all law. But why not a new Halacha for the messianic age? Again, Scholem sees the clash between the inward messianic turning to personal redemption and the outward turning to social transformation. But why not both, each conditioned on and supporting the other? Again, he sees the clash between the Jewish-centered particularist messianism of a return to Zion and the universalist messianism of Christianity and Marxism cut loose from Jewish origins and hopeful that the Jews will melt into humanity.

Not that Gershom Scholem, a creative but careful and most unmystical historian of mysticism at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, approves these explosive "messians." He finds Sabbatai Zevi and Jacob Frank ultimately nihilistic. He is distressed by the way in which they rejected the rules and prohibitions of the Torah and horrified that they pursued this rejection even into the sexual code and so held orgies at religious celebrations.

Finally, Scholem sees the clash between a messianic dependent on the unpredictable intervention of God alone, and one dependent on human effort. But why not a messianic age that can begin only when human history has prepared the way but that does begin only when the human heart opens to the other voices the prophets heard?

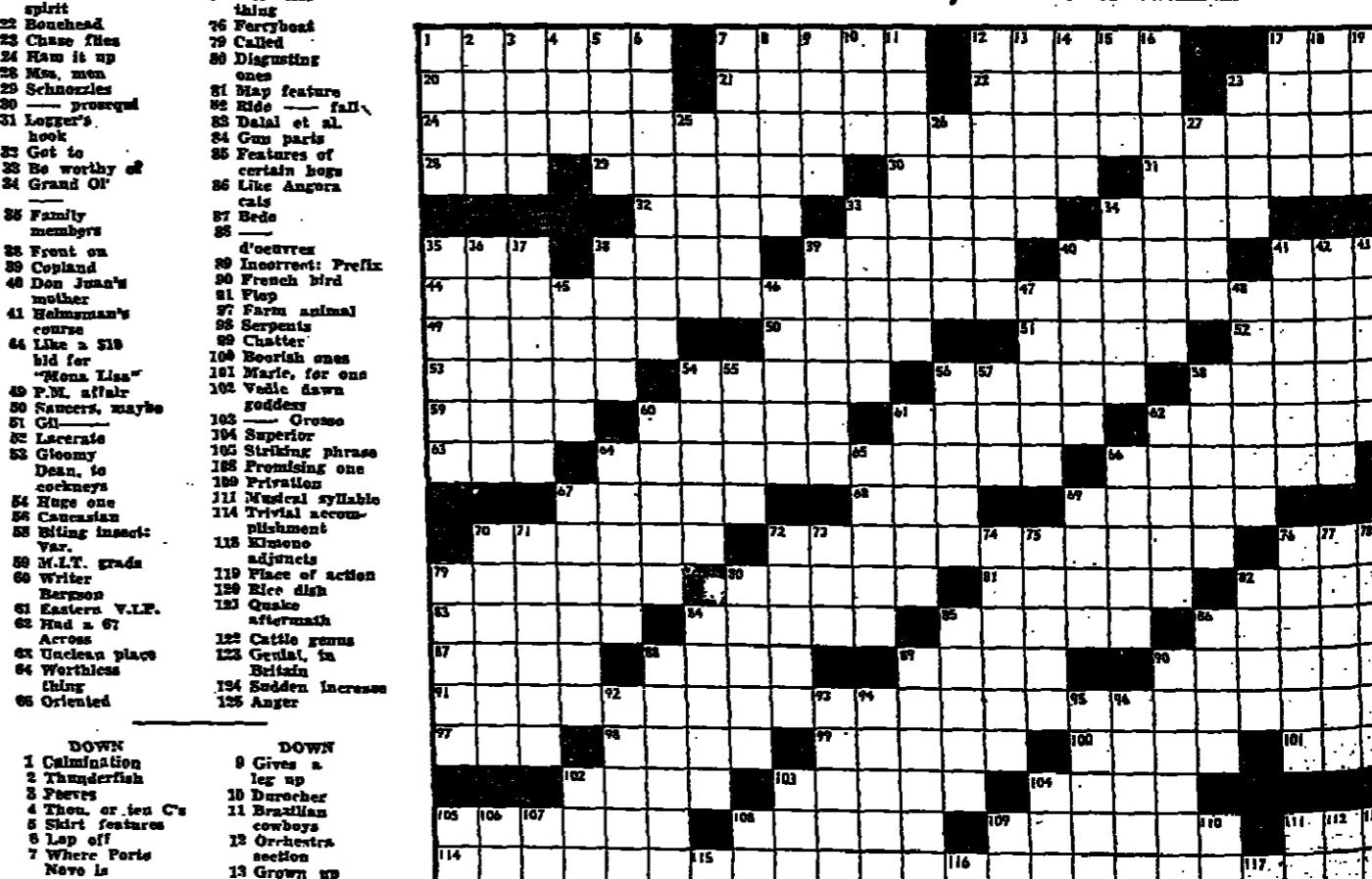
Perhaps Scholem does not make these leaps of synthesis because he sees himself only as an historian of the past, of failure, not as historian/creator of the future of possible success. The more's the pity. But his book may be more important than he would expect. For in small but vital Jewish communities across the world, the messianic impulse is reviving. To them Scholem's book will be not merely an antiquarian's history but a call to understanding.

Mr. Waskow is a fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies. His latest book is "The Bush It Burning—Radical Judaism Faces the Pharaohs of the Modern Super-State."

The Washington Post

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ALWAYS BELITTLING — By William Lutwiniak



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

PO	LI	U	M	A	R	ME	ASIS
E	R	I	C	I	D	ABLY	PARIKE
T	E	R	I	D	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY
E	R	I	D	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY
E	R	I	D	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY
E	R	I	D	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY
E	R	I	D	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY
E	R	I	D	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY	ABLY

DOWN	15	Long time	DOWN	61	Mine features
16	Cards	16	62	Tackles	
17	Shoe: Shoe	17	63	Wayward son	
18	Saints: Saint	18	64	Wayside inn	
19	Like chains at	19	65	Farm	
20	breakfast	20	66	Picnic	
21	Go headings	21	67	Spells of	
22	Frankish	22	68	Scalia	
23	Heads	23	69	Families in	
24	Bouchard	24	70	a bribe	
25	Chase files	25	71	Krewe people	
26	Han	26	72	Processional	
27	Ham it up	27	73	Crewe	
28	Heads	28	74	B-vitamin	
29	Heads	29	75	Sign in	
30	— preserved	30	76	Wind	
31	Loggers	31	77	Confirmed	
32	Hoof	32	78	Oster critter	
33	Not to	33	79	Sea birds	
34	Be worthy of	34	80	Exclamations	
35	Grand Old	35	81		
36	Family	36	82		
37	members	37	83		
38	Front on	38	84		
39	Copland	39	85		
40	Don Juan's	40	86		
41	Heimlich's	41	87		
42	course	42	88		
43	Elton, Sir	43	89		
44	bid for	44	90		
45	"Mona Lisa"	45	91		
46	P.M. affair	46	92		
47	Kancet, maybe	47	93		
48	St. Lazarus	48	94		
49	Gleomy	49	95		
50	Dean, Ed	50	96		
51	coaches	51	97		
52	Huge one	52	98		
53	Caucasian	53	99		
54	Biting insect:	54	100		
55	Yankee	55	101		
56	M.I.T. grads	56	102		
57	Writer	57	103		
58	Person	58	104		
59	Eastern, V.I.P.	59	105		
60	Had a st.	60	106		
61	Acres	61	107		
62	Another place	62	108		
63	Worthless	63	109		
64	thing	64	110		
65	Oriented	65	111		

Edited by WILL WENG

© 1972

The New York Times

All rights reserved.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

Reprinted by arrangement with

The New York Times.

1972 by The New York Times Company.

# Cowboys Are Super Bowl Choice

## Dolphin Linebacker Swift Mastering Art of Winning

By Red Smith

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 (NYT).—When Stanley Woodward was sports editor of the New York Herald Tribune, a man asked him to help get a boy into Amherst College, where Woodward had been a large, lanky tackle on the football team. The kid was a football player, too, and the man proceeded to describe a creature who embodied the best qualities of Red Grange, Jim Thorpe and Fudge Heiflinger—6-foot-and-230 pounds, combining the speed of light and the violence of a crime of passion.

"How's his Greek?" Woodward asked.

"Hell," the guy said. "I'm not worried about his Greek. He is a Greek. I'm worried about his English."

Because pro football scouts are aware of Amherst's bias in favor of scholarship, their talent hunts seldom take them much closer to that part of Massachusetts than Wellesley. A cursory search of National Football League records does not turn up a single disciple of Lord Jeffrey registered as a professional—except for Douglas Albert Swift, 19, who prepared for Super Bowl VI by majoring in fine arts. Chances are Swift knows more about Picasso's Blue Period than anybody who has sat on Roger Staubach's head this year.

Another Greek, Jimmy (The Greek) Snyder, the nation's most renowned handicapper, has installed the Cowboys as 6-point favorites.

Naturally, no club in the NFL drafted Swift, but Ostendarp encouraged him to take a shot at the pro game and helped him get a tryout with the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian League. They dropped him early. Relaxing and friendly and four-eyed, Swift doesn't strike one as a swinger of the Joe Namath stripe, but he says the Alouettes tried him for missing curfew too often.

He went home to Syracuse and sought Ostendarp's advice. This was during the summer of 1970 when NFL players were holding out for improved pension benefits and only rookies were in training camp. Ostendarp is a friend of Don Shula, then taking over as coach in Miami. "Don't give up yet," he told Swift. "Shula needs bodies."

Swiftie, as his accomplices call him, is big enough (6-foot-3 and 230 pounds wearing contact lenses) and good enough. He made the all-conference rookie team last year to share linebacker chores with the animaled firing, Nick Buoniconti, and Mike Eolen, who they call "Captain Crunch."

But if, as a kid growing up in Syracuse, he ever dreamed of turning pro and playing for the championship of this mercenary world, he chose an improbable route toward the goal.

Bred to Be Doctor

He was bred to be a doctor, the profession of both of his parents, but his penchant for painting and reading led him to Amherst, where he backed up the line and played offensive tackle on teams coached by Jim Osten-darp, who once put in a season returning punts for the New York Giants.

Naturally, no club in the NFL drafted Swift, but Ostendarp encouraged him to take a shot at the pro game and helped him get a tryout with the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian League. They dropped him early. Relaxing and friendly and four-eyed, Swift doesn't strike one as a swinger of the Joe Namath stripe, but he says the Alouettes tried him for missing curfew too often.

He went home to Syracuse and sought Ostendarp's advice. This was during the summer of 1970 when NFL players were holding out for improved pension benefits and only rookies were in training camp. Ostendarp is a friend of Don Shula, then taking over as coach in Miami. "Don't give up yet," he told Swift. "Shula needs bodies."

The First Scrimage

In the rookies' first full-dress scrimmage, Swift captained the defensive team as middle linebacker. When the pension dispute was settled, Buoniconti was given several days off to recover from marathon negotiations in which he, as a player representative, had participated. Buoniconti had only one day's practice before the opening of the exhibition schedule, so Swift started in his place in the middle. After that he moved to the outside, where, with one brief interruption, he has remained.

Nicklaus' 66 Leads by 3 In California

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 14 (NYT).—Jack Nicklaus, with a 66, led the opening round of the Bing Crosby Tournament yesterday in a field considered normal for him.

But while the weather was delightful, it wasn't regarded as typical. The three courses along the Pacific Ocean were dry from lack of rain, fog and snow that usually prevail at this event.

Nicklaus put together a six-under-par round, for a three-stroke lead, over the Cypress Point course. Lee Trevino and Paul Moran, both playing at Cypress, had 68s and Larry Mowry of Atlanta set a course record with a three-under-par 66 at Spyglass Hill, a layout he had considered to be "a dragon" in other years.

Nicklaus, in his first 1972 tourney, began with a birdie 3 at the 6404-yard course.

A bogey 5 at the home hole cost Nicklaus a 65. He had 33 on both nines and three dences (including one at the 16th where winds were "unusually light") at 15 knots.

### FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Jack Nicklaus	66
Paul Moran	68
Lee Trevino	68
Larry Mowry	68
Al Geberger	68
Dale Douglass	69
Tony Jacklin	69
Tom Watson	69
Mike Sweeney	69
Bill Johnston	70
Calvin Hill	70
Larry Watkins	70

### 5 Nations Rugby to Start

EDINBURGH, Jan. 14 (AP).—France is favored over Scotland here tomorrow in its Five Nations Rugby Union match and defending champion Wales opens its season at Twickenham against England.

### ARE YOU AN EX-FUND MAN?

DO YOU WANT ONE MORE CHANCE AT THE BIG APPLE?

VIP Offers

- All-new investment program
- Tremendous public appeal
- Top commissions
- Opportunity to move up fast
- Partnerships for proven men

If You Can Offer

- Successful background
- Recruiting ability
- Training ability
- Leadership

Write today to Vanguard Investment Portfolios, Ltd., 115 Park Lane, London W1, England.

(A member of the Vanguard Group of Companies)

**VIP**  
Vanguard  
Investment  
Portfolios

## Run-for-Fun Dr. Meriwether Returning to Scene of Debut

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Dr. Delano Meriwether will begin a new run-for-fun track and field season this week, but his uniform will remain the same—white hospital T-shirt, light yellow swim trunks and striped suspenders.

"I determined long ago that whatever I wear, I'll always wear," the 28-year-old hematologist said the other day. "There's no need to change every season. I have to have some sort of stability in costume. I run erratically enough."

The lanky doctor, busy with the Harvard Medical Unit at Boston City Hospital, will return to the scene of his first major track and field conquest tonight. The occasion will be the National invitation meet at College Park, Md., first major event on an indoor calendar that should provide a significant preview of American hopes for the Summer Olympics in Munich.

Meriwether's hospital schedule is "more diverse" than last year, he said. "I think I'm the same cat as before. I'm more impressed with what I've learned from other runners. At the Pan-American Games, it was enlightening to see what other runners were doing and thinking, how they could concentrate on something they were interested in."

Meriwether's hospital schedule is "more diverse" than last year. In addition to laboratory duties, clinical and consultation responsibilities may force him to schedule meets more discretely en route to the Olympic trials in late June.

The final United States track and field trials will be held in Eugene, Ore., the site of Meriwether's finest moment. At the AAU championships there last summer, Meriwether won the 100 meters in a wind-aided seconds flat. Only one other runner, John Carlos, has ever run 100 yards that fast.

"If everything's conducive, I'll enter the trials," Meriwether said.

"That's still a long way off," he added. "One step at a time."

Stranger Credentials

Meriwether will arrive with considerably stronger credentials for the 60-yard dash than the surprise triumph that shocked such talents as Mel Pender and Charlie Greene one year ago in Cole Fieldhouse at the University of Maryland.

With no previous track experience and little technical training, Meriwether captivated indoor



TWO BY LAND—The premier rushers of Cowboys, Calvin Hill (left) and Duane Thomas, during Super Bowl workout.

Associated Press

## 72 Hours Before Kickoff

### Nerves Starting to Take Toll In Impatience and Irritation

By William N. Wallace

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 (NYT).—John Niland, the All-Pro guard for the Dallas Cowboys, is becoming impatient yesterday.

"I'm ready, fully prepared, can't wait for the kickoff," said the big, blocky athlete, who is convinced the Cowboys will beat the Miami Dolphins on Sunday in the Super Bowl game.

His impatience was not singular.

Bob Hayes, the wide receiver, popped off to a squad of interviewers about his digest in being left off the Pro Bowl team. The latter is the National Football League's collection of top talent, selected by coaches, that will play in the annual All-Star game that finally concludes the season a week from Sunday in Los Angeles.

Nothing. Not Satisfied

Calvin Hill, the running back, told listeners that he was not entirely satisfied as a Cowboy. That the Kansas City Chiefs had an offensive line he would like to run behind and that Pete Rossell was an owners' commissioner rather than a players'

Nothing. To Chance

Tom Landry, the Cowboy coach, is leaving no knee-to-chance because he wants to win this Super Bowl game as badly to get the world off his back. The Super Bowl victory is a goal the Cowboys have approached six straight times and never achieved.

"Time is dragging," said Niland 72 hours before kickoff. "Concentration is the key to winning any athletic event," said Landry.

"The distractions are what kill you," said Niland.

Not Satisfied

Calvin Hill, the running back, told listeners that he was not entirely satisfied as a Cowboy. That the Kansas City Chiefs had an offensive line he would like to run behind and that Pete Rossell was an owners' commissioner rather than a players'

Nothing. To Chance

Tom Landry, the Cowboy coach, is leaving no knee-to-chance because he wants to win this Super Bowl game as badly to get the world off his back. The Super Bowl victory is a goal the Cowboys have approached six straight times and never achieved.

"Time is dragging," said Niland 72 hours before kickoff. "Concentration is the key to winning any athletic event," said Landry.

"The distractions are what kill you," said Niland.

Not Satisfied

Calvin Hill, the running back, told listeners that he was not entirely satisfied as a Cowboy. That the Kansas City Chiefs had an offensive line he would like to run behind and that Pete Rossell was an owners' commissioner rather than a players'

Nothing. To Chance

Tom Landry, the Cowboy coach, is leaving no knee-to-chance because he wants to win this Super Bowl game as badly to get the world off his back. The Super Bowl victory is a goal the Cowboys have approached six straight times and never achieved.

"Time is dragging," said Niland 72 hours before kickoff. "Concentration is the key to winning any athletic event," said Landry.

"The distractions are what kill you," said Niland.

Not Satisfied

Calvin Hill, the running back, told listeners that he was not entirely satisfied as a Cowboy. That the Kansas City Chiefs had an offensive line he would like to run behind and that Pete Rossell was an owners' commissioner rather than a players'

Nothing. To Chance

Tom Landry, the Cowboy coach, is leaving no knee-to-chance because he wants to win this Super Bowl game as badly to get the world off his back. The Super Bowl victory is a goal the Cowboys have approached six straight times and never achieved.

"Time is dragging," said Niland 72 hours before kickoff. "Concentration is the key to winning any athletic event," said Landry.

"The distractions are what kill you," said Niland.

Not Satisfied

Calvin Hill, the running back, told listeners that he was not entirely satisfied as a Cowboy. That the Kansas City Chiefs had an offensive line he would like to run behind and that Pete Rossell was an owners' commissioner rather than a players'

Nothing. To Chance

Tom Landry, the Cowboy coach, is leaving no knee-to-chance because he wants to win this Super Bowl game as badly to get the world off his back. The Super Bowl victory is a goal the Cowboys have approached six straight times and never achieved.

"Time is dragging," said Niland 72 hours before kickoff. "Concentration is the key to winning any athletic event," said Landry.

"The distractions are what kill you," said Niland.

Not Satisfied

Calvin Hill, the running back, told listeners that he was not entirely satisfied as a Cowboy. That the Kansas City Chiefs had an offensive line he would like to run behind and that Pete Rossell was an owners' commissioner rather than a players'

## Frazier Favored By 15 to 1

### Daniels Is Short In Studies Also

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 (NYT).—On the day two months ago when Joe Frazier signed for his title defense here tomorrow night against Terry Daniels, he glanced across a room at the unknown 25-year-old challenger and sneered.

"College kid," the world heavyweight champion said.

Daniels hopes to resume his pre-law studies at Southern Methodist University as the new champion.

"I'm short nine hours," he said.

Lost to Patterson

He's short on credits. But as a boxer, the "college kid" is also short on credits. If he were to win, it would be the biggest upset in boxing history. He's a 15-to-1 betting underdog after losses last year to Floyd Patterson and Tony Doyle in 16-round decisions, and to Jack O'Halloran in a fourth-round knockout.

"I know it would be a big upset," Daniels said yesterday, "but in my mind, it wouldn't be an upset."

Articulate and outwardly confident, the son of a wealthy Ohio fuel and construction tycoon smiled.

"I refuse to contemplate losing," he said. "I've had to make a realignment of my own self-image. Visually, I've fought and refought this fight. It's been give and take. Sometimes I've won with a stunning, smashing Cinderella knockout. Other times I've won on a decision. I've already been champion."

Ranked 10th in the World Boxing Association ratings but unlisted by The Ring magazine, Daniels appears much smaller than Frazier mostly because his normalized legs are dwarfed by the champion's thick thighs. Daniels is actually slightly taller than Frazier, but he'll weigh about 15 pounds less, 192 to 207.

Cuddy, the challenger, has had seven more bouts, 34 to 27, in three years of pro competition than Frazier has had in seven years. But the champion is unbeaten, with 23 knockouts, whereas Daniels has won 23 (with 25 knockouts), lost four with one draw. He has been stopped by O'Halloran, and by Floyd Casey in two rounds in 1969.

"I've got the guts and they're loaded. All my knockouts show that," Daniels said. "All I have to do is pull the trigger."

Skating to the strains of the Mexican Hat Dance and Tico Tico a samba, the Bucks recorded the first perfect 6.0 of the meet, given for artistic interpretation by a West German judge. A Soviet judge awarded them their low mark of 5.7. The free skating is judged for both artistic content and technical excellence.

The West German duo finished with 514.9 points and 13 ordinals to 513.1 and 18 for the Russians. British couples took the next two places, Janet Sawbridge and Peter Daly getting

last year, had led by 29 points and 7 ordinals going into tonight's free-style session. They finished 3.6 points and 3 ordinals higher than the Moscow husband-and-wife team, who were going for their third European title.

The Bucks' runners-up to Ludmilla Pachomova and Alexander Gorob

Art Buchwald

## Who's Howard Hughes?

**WASHINGTON.**—There is far more at stake in the Howard Hughes-McGraw-Hill-Life Magazine affair than whether Mr. Hughes did or did not sell his autobiography for publication.

The American people, who have been reeling from one credibility crisis to another, are now being asked to decide whether two of the most distinguished publishing companies in this country or one of the richest men in the Buckwald world are telling the truth. The evidence is strong on both sides. Howard Hughes in his famous telephone interview says there is not a shred of truth in it. McGraw-Hill and Life both insist they have the real thing and plan to go ahead and publish the autobiography no matter what Mr. Hughes says.

The problem for the public, which up until this time has remained neutral, is that Mr. Hughes is such a mystery man that we don't even know what he looks like any more, and it's causing tremendous paranoia in everyone's home.

For example, the other night my family was watching the news, and suddenly Hubert Humphrey came on the screen to announce he was once again a candidate for President.

"Well, why didn't he say that he wasn't the sheikh in the interview?" I said.

"They're short. Howard Hughes said in his press conference that he had short fingernails."

"Lots of people have short fingernails. Wait a minute. You don't think Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is Howard Hughes!"

"They're short. Howard Hughes said in his press conference that he had short fingernails."

"I'm not saying he is, and I'm not saying he isn't. But look at his hair. Howard Hughes said he cuts his own hair. The sheikh looks as if he cuts his own hair too."

"You're going bonkers," I said.

"Well, why didn't he say that he wasn't the sheikh in the interview?" I said.

The news program went to another commercial and then gave an interview with Hubert Humphrey. I watched my wife carefully. Finally, she shook her head and said, "No, he's too young."

The final segment of the show showed pictures of Africa, natives dancing, drums beating and eventually the camera closed in on Mrs. Richard Nixon wearing a native dress and a towering headdress.

My wife sat up in her chair and said, "Of course. Why hadn't I thought of it?"

"My God," I cried. "You don't think Pat Nixon is really Howard Hughes?"

She just smiled. "I'm not ruling it out. Everyone knows the real Mrs. Nixon hates to fly."

Nobody knows why Howard Hughes does things," she said. "It would be a perfect disguise for him. Everyone would think he was locked up in the Bahamas, and all the time he would be going around the country making speeches and meeting people and



## The Voice of the People Rings Across Sweden

By Jan Sjöby

**STOCKHOLM** (UPI)—A revival is gaining momentum in Sweden: *byläg* are gathering in cities and suburbs, villages and hamlets all over the kingdom to chew the fat, decide what needs to be done and what mustn't be done in the neighborhood and try to make the voice of the people heard in the endless corridors of an increasingly top-heavy bureaucracy.

*Byläg* (singular and plural) means, freely and roughly translated, "village council," with definite rustic overtones. In the good old days most of the people lived in villages. The villagers met in the *byläg* at more or less regular intervals to sort out common problems regarding hunting and harvesting, farming, fishing and forestry. When they were through talking they drank, danced and made merry.

Along came industrialization, social democracy and dito security, the welfare state, the depopulation of the countryside and a mushrooming growth of the cities. The Swedes, generalizing a bit, are in effect a nation of second and third-generation farmers and fishermen, holed up in eight-story suburban glass-and-concrete Scandinavian Modern "people sites," punching cards in Scandinavian Modern factories and offices, nostalgically longing back to the smell of the sod and the sound of the sea but caught in a deluge of good political intentions.

Then, about three years ago—and it has been impossible to ascertain just when and where—*byläg* began to appear in the various quarters of Stockholm. City plans were checked, opinions were formed and angry voices were heard in the cor-

ridors of the City Hall. The residents in the old neighborhoods wanted showers and central heating, all right, but in their old houses, along their old street, with the old corner grocery.

The Swedes, however, were less happy than the politicians and the used cars. Fine old buildings and fine old cities were bulldozed away to make room for freeways, multi-level garages, traffic cloverleafs and bank palaces. Stockholm referred to in the thirties as "the beautiful sinner" became perhaps the ugliest sinner of all the cities and towns in this clean, well-lighted country. Civic technocrats decided that traffic arteries were needed between here and there and the city electorate agreed. No one seemed able to do anything about it. A decision was a decision was a decision.

The revival spread, to places like Göteborg, Malmö, Falkenberg and Byxle. By now, virtually every neighborhood in Sweden has its own "village council" and the municipal and national politicians are forced to lend an ear to complaints and suggestions.

"We are completely non-political," explained a Stockholm

*byläg* member. "We get together in the neighborhood primarily to get together. That's an important thing, especially in a rapidly growing urban community where loneliness easily can become a major problem. Then we talk about our neighborhood, how we want it, how we don't want it. We detect the best qualified member to check up on the plans of the City Planning Office and to keep us informed. We want to live in a human environment and we want to re-establish the human contact that existed between neighbors before the advent of the big cities.

"Who needs politicians?" he added. "Politicians tend to lose contact with their electorate. Questions that concern us, in our end of town, should be decided by us and no one else."

A University of Uppsala survey has discovered that 57 percent of Swedish *byläg* members are under 50 years of age; 45 percent of the youngest hold degrees.

"We want to get away from that under-50 tendency," said the *byläg* man. "We want everyone with us, conservative, young or old, man or woman. We want to make contacts with our next-door neighbors and have fun and talk about things and God knows that there are things in this society to be talked about."

"I love those kids," said an elderly lady, signing a petition for something or other.

"They have guts enough to say when! My generation was taught not to question the wise decisions of the authorities."

## PEOPLE:

For Charlie Chaplin,  
A Return to Hollywood

Charlie Chaplin will return to Hollywood for the first time since 1953 to receive a special Academy Award at this year's ceremony on April 10.

The news was released by Daniel Taradash, veteran screenwriter who is president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Taradash had previously written to Chaplin in Switzerland telling him of the special academy tribute and once again urging Chaplin to return to the Hollywood he had enriched with his genius but which he had left amid angry controversy.

Chaplin has had several similar invitations from the academy in earlier years but has generally not replied, according to an academy source.

Chaplin recently leased a package of his major feature films for theatrical showing for the first time in many years. He appeared at the preview showings of the new series in Paris a few weeks ago and in London a few days ago. Word of Chaplin's intention to appear at the Oscar night ceremony was relayed by his agents in New York.

Now 82, Chaplin made his last film, "A Countess From Hong Kong," in London in 1966. As well as writing and directing the film, he played a cameo role as a ship's steward. The film was not a critical or commercial success.

Chaplin's last American film, "Limelight," was made in 1952. "A King in New York," which he made in England in 1957, reflected his bitterness toward an America he felt had used him badly. It has never been generally released in the United States.

The special award will be Chaplin's second from the Motion Picture Academy. He was similarly honored at the academy's very first banquet, held in 1929.



party in Chatham, England. She lit a high note and a bottle of brandy on the bar shattered. "I have now barred myself from singing near bars," the 70-year-old Janet said.

At Chadlington, England, the Oxford and District Water Board switched the village from spring water to the main Farndon Reservoir Thursday. The board gave no warning, and in homes throughout the village, water shot out of toilets, water heaters overflowed, and spigots began leaking. At one farm, spouting water fused electrical fittings and suffocated 60 chickens. Villagers demonstrated in the streets and demanded a return to the spring water the village has been using for about 100 years.

Three girls living in San Remo, the Italian gambling capital, have started courses to become the first Italian women croupiers. Under the direction of Arven Ausenau, a former inspector of the San Remo Casino, Giuliano Martino, Ida Camerino and Roberta Attis are learning all the tricks a good croupier must know, including the French language. Only Roberta, 23, may seek a job in the casino for now. The two other girls will have to wait seven years, they are only 14 years old.

## Dialect of Middle Ages Becomes Mandatory in Italian School

**NOVALESA**, Italy (UPI)—A French-Provençal dialect, which has been nearly forgotten in this Alpine valley where it was spoken for centuries, became mandatory for students in the local elementary school this week.

It was the first of Italy's many dialects to become a mandatory subject for study by schoolchildren. Experts hope this will salvage it from oblivion.

Novalesa, now a village of 550

inhabitants, developed its own dialect in the early Middle Ages when it was a center on a main route between France and Italy. It had 15 hotels and stables for 800 miles in the 15th century.

Travelers through Novalesa included Charlemagne and Napoleon on their way to conquer Italy. But Napoleon doomed it to obscurity when he built a new road across the Alps bypassing Novalesa.

A scholar, Giuseppe Ferrero, found the dialect was nearing extinction when he came to study it in 1966. Residents commuting for work between Novalesa and nearby industrial centers brought back Turin's dominant dialect. Local dialects are more common than the official Italian language in everyday speech all over Italy.

Mr. Ferrero became an expert in Novalesa's dialect, taught the two teachers of the elementary school. He then won from au-

thorities a decree ordering the 20 pupils in the fourth and fifth grades to study the dialect one hour a week.

### Comédie-Française

**PARIS**, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The Comédie-Française theater will reopen its doors tomorrow to end an eight-day lockout by management in a dispute over salaries and qualifications, the theater announced today.

Janey Stromqvist was singing "Moonlight Bay" at a pensioner's

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

**TO PLACE A CLASSIFIED AD QUICKLY CONTACT OUR OFFICE IN YOUR COUNTRY**

AUSTRIA: Mr. Martin White, 104, Rennweg 115, Vienna 1. Tel.: 212-40-65.

BELGIUM: Gasoline S.P.R.L., Avenue de Luxembourg 105, Bruxelles 1000.

BRITISH ISLES (incl. Ireland) and Scandinavia: Miss Pamela Olson, 28 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. Tel.: 212-40-65.

GERMANY: Miss Eva Petzold, Postfach 1, Düsseldorf 1.

HONG KONG: International Agency, 10/F, 100 Nathan Road, Kowloon, Tel.: 212-40-65.

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, Via XX Settembre 10, 00167, Rome. Tel.: 212-40-65.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tresing, Grote Houtstraat 1, Amsterdam 1011. Tel.: 212-40-65.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amorim, 21 Rua das Flores, 1000, Lisbon. Tel.: 212-40-65.

SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Pascual, 7 Calle de Alcalá, Madrid 15. Tel.: 212-40-65.

SWITZERLAND: Mr. Antoni Sambrotta, Via XX Settembre 10, 00167, Rome. Tel.: 212-40-65.

U.S.A. & OTHER COUNTRIES: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, Via XX Settembre 10, 00167, Rome. Tel.: 212-40-65.

EDUCATION

INTERIOR DESIGN DIPLOMA leading to AIPD and IIAAS qualifications can be obtained by correspondence from the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. Tel.: 212-40-65.

CHRISTIAN LADY, high models, 49 Caucasian American, affectionate, fun-loving personality, sense of humor, leader of student European tours, interested in correspondence with persons of same interests of music, art, world travel, writing, poetry, self-sabotage, etc. Write: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST FRIENDS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212-40-65.

DEAREST YOUNG LOVERS: Mrs. E. G. Peterson, 100 South Remond, Belmont, Calif. 94002. Tel.: 212